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# WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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## MUCH INTEREST SHOWN IN GRADING AND INSPECTION

### Many States Revise Standards for Fruits and Vegetables during 1921—New Marketing Laws in Force.

During the past season unprecedented interest has been shown in the standardization and inspection of fruits and vegetables in the various States. Wisconsin, under the authority of a new marketing law, has promulgated grades on potatoes, apples, and cabbage and has undertaken the tremendous task of inspecting every carload of potatoes offered for shipment.

New Jersey has taken up the U. S. potato grades and has also proposed tentative grades for other important fruits and vegetables. Although shippers are not required to use the State standards the New Jersey bureau of markets has conducted an active campaign of education and has awakened much interest in the new grades through their inspection service. South Carolina has passed a marketing law which provides, among other things, for gathering and distributing timely market information and for establishing standard grades and containers.

UTAH PROMULGATES GRADES.

Under the authority of a new act, Utah has promulgated grades for potatoes and apples and is doing a limited amount of inspection in connection with the State crop pest-control work. The Texas State department of agriculture in cooperation with the Federal department has prepared a revised standardization law which will be introduced in the next legislature.

The cooperative agreement with the California State department of agriculture which was entered into last year for the purpose of harmonizing State and Federal policies relating to standardization and inspection is still in effect and similar agreements have been made with the agricultural departments of Washington, Idaho, and Texas. The Pennsylvania bureau of markets has been engaged in a campaign of education looking toward the adoption of grades for apples and potatoes. The New York department of farms and markets has been doing similar work with potatoes and onions. Maine has a new shipping point inspection law and recently opened the service for potato shipments from Aroostook County. The new Colorado division of marketing which entered the

(Concluded on page 61, column 3.)

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*A GLANCE AT THIS ISSUE.*

*Live-stock markets during the week under review readily absorbed the materially increased receipts. Fat lamb prices soared to new high levels. Fresh meat markets displayed but little activity (p. 50).*

*A sagging tendency was evident both in wheat and corn prices (p. 57).*

*The midwinter fruit and vegetable markets showed a firm tone. Shipments increased (p. 56).*

*Butter prices advanced sharply under a very active demand. Cheese markets held steady (p. 55).*

*Hay markets were firmer. Colder weather was a factor. Feed markets were sluggish (p. 58).*

*The seed markets continued dull. Unimportant price changes were recorded (p. 59).*

*Cotton prices sagged. The demand was slow (p. 60).*

*The weather during the week was variable in its effects upon farming activities (p. 62).*

*The cold-storage report for January 1 appears on page 54.*

## COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES IN FAIR DEMAND

### Prevailing Prices Lower than Last Year—Sales Expected to Reach Nearly Normal Volume.

Sales of cotton seed for planting purposes this season promise to be much larger than last season and more nearly normal, according to reports submitted by dealers to the Department of Agriculture during the week ending Jan. 14. The brisk demand which was indicated by the numerous inquiries received by dealers earlier in the season has fallen off somewhat with the decline in the price of cotton, and the demand during the remaining part of the selling period will depend largely on the trend of the cotton market.

NEW CROP OF POORER QUALITY.

On the average the 1921 crop seed is of poorer quality than the 1920 crop, and in most cases where stocks of 1920 seed are available, sales are being made largely of the latter. One important factor affecting the usual movement of cotton seed from the Piedmont section of the Carolinas and Georgia to the southwest is the high freight rates.

The accompanying table shows the present average wholesale selling prices, sacked

(Concluded on page 59, column 3.)

## WHEAT CROP IN RUMANIA HALF OF PREWAR AVERAGE

### Exportable Surplus Estimated at Less Than 10,000,000 Bushels—Corn and Barley Crops Also Show Decrease.

The 1921 wheat harvest of Greater Rumania, which now comprises the old Kingdom of Rumania, Transylvania, Bessarabia, and Bukowina, amounted to 76,980,000 bus. from 6,149,000 acres, according to a cable received from the representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in southeastern Europe. This amount is only a little more than half the prewar 5-year average of 174,000,000 bus. for these territories.

The requirements for food and seed during the present year are estimated at approximately 67,666,000 bus. This would leave an exportable surplus of less than 10,000,000 bus., which is less than one-fifth of the amount formerly exported from old Rumania alone. During the five years 1909–1913 the annual wheat exports of old Rumania, which had less than half of the wheat area now contained in new Rumania, averaged 52,370,000 bus.

NEW BOUNDARY LINES CONFUSING.

Table 1, accompanying this article, shows the prewar 5-year average wheat crops of the regions now comprising Greater Rumania, as compared with the 1921 crops, the domestic requirements, and the exportable surplus. In making comparisons of production figures for individual countries in central and southeastern Europe with the prewar production figures some confusion at once arises because of new boundaries. Rumania, by reason of its changed boundaries, is a good example of the difficulties encountered in making comparisons between present and prewar crops. In comparing the present crop figures in Rumania with corresponding prewar figures, it is necessary to separate Bessarabia from Russia and Transylvania from Hungary and add them to Rumania. Before the World War Transylvania formed almost the entire eastern half of Hungary and covered about one-third of Hungary's grain-growing region. The consolidation of these territories forms Greater Rumania.

The Government has undertaken to mobilize the entire wheat crop of Greater Rumania at about half the world price. The task of gathering and handling this grain has been placed in the hands of the Casa Centrala, a large cooperative organization. This concentration has been

(Concluded on page 53, column 1.)

# Live Stock and Meats

## MARKETS EASILY ABSORB MUCH LARGER RUNS OF ALL CLASSES

### Cattle and Hog Prices Recede Somewhat from Previous Levels—Sheep and Lambs Advance.

(Chicago.)

Materially increased receipts of practically all classes of live stock during the week ending Jan. 14 were easily digested by the market. While prices of killing cattle sagged somewhat under the enlarged run, the market displayed a healthier undertone, which, with an improved demand for stocker and feeder classes, brought encouragement to the selling side.

Hog prices also receded from the high levels attained at the previous week-end, but, considering the volume of supplies, the 10-market total being the largest for any week since that ending Feb. 5, 1921, prices were well sustained. Continuation of the broad eastern shipping demand was largely responsible for this fact.

SHEEP AND LAMBS GAIN RAPIDLY.

Sheep and lamb prices continued to advance rapidly, making material net gains for the week, although some reaction was shown toward the close. At the week's high time dry-fed lambs sold higher than at any time since December, 1920, and sheep higher than at any time since last May.

Receipts for the week at 10 large markets were approximately 186,700 cattle, 758,500 hogs, and 268,100 sheep, compared with 131,686 cattle, 482,064 hogs, and 188,852 sheep the week previous, and 207,564 cattle, 854,063 hogs, and 318,579 sheep the corresponding week last year. The first half of January witnessed moderate reductions in combined receipts at leading market centers in all branches of the trade as compared with the corresponding period last year.

*Cattle.*—Unequal supply distribution with relatively large receipts on Monday and Friday and comparatively light runs on other days caused rather marked and irregular fluctuations in cattle prices, with the close showing net declines of 15–25c on beef and butcher classes, which greatly predominated. Shipping demand, both for killing and stocker and feeder classes, was comparatively good.

The manner in which increased offerings were absorbed, firmness in the hide market, gradual improvement in the industrial situation, and the much higher market for hogs, sheep, and lambs than many had expected at this season, gave the trade a tone of confidence, although opinion is still to the effect that marketings of short-fed and warmed-up cattle between now and Mar. 1 will be on a fairly generous scale as many feeders will be under the necessity of cashing holdings within this interim to meet maturing loans and land contracts.

CHOICE CATTLE GRADES SCARCE.

Almost no prime cattle are now reaching the markets and choice grades are scarce. Killers are complaining of low dressing percentages and of the sameness of quality in the great bulk of the cattle slaughtered, 60 to 100 day fed stock forming a big percentage of the offerings. The bulk of beef steers sold at Chicago during the week at $6.75–$8.

A sprinkling of yearling good enough to sell up to $9 and $10 arrived, and the best of the more matured cattle available sold at $8.75–$9. The former figure was the practical top on heavy bullocks, among which were an odd load or two of big steers that had been fed a year. Few steers suitable for carcass beef sold below $6.50.

Well-conditioned, light heifers, choice heavy cows, and canner and cutter grades got better action than other she stock. The bulk of such stock above cutter grade sold at $4–$6. Very few cows passed the latter figure, but well-finished, light heifers reached $7.25 and better. Declines quoted did not embrace canners and cutters, most of which sold at $2.50–$3.50.

Bulls closed steady to 15c lower for the week, with bolognas selling mostly at $4.35–$4.60 and fat bulls largely at $5–$5.75. Veal calves sold nearly steady with closing prices steady to 25c higher than a week earlier. The bulk went at $8.50–$9. Fat, heavy calves were scarce and comparatively high, shippers paying around $7.50 for choice 260 to 300 lb. weights.

A more active demand for stock and feeding cattle was shown not only at Chicago but at River markets, and prices worked higher despite declines on killing classes. Gains measured 15–25c at outside points, Chicago being 25–35c higher.

Strong weight, meaty steers were in very limited demand and the few that left Chicago were quotable around $7, while $5.50–$6.50 took the bulk of the regulation stocker and feeder steers. The chief demand again centered on those weighing from 600 to 800 lbs. Choice stockers sold well up with 850 to 950 lb. feeders of corresponding grade. Kansas City reported an active demand for stock calves, with a good many selling up to $7.

HOG PRICES WELL MAINTAINED.

*Hogs.*—Considering the market expansion in hog receipts compared with those of the preceding week, prices were well maintained. The Chicago total of 256,000 was practically the same as for the corresponding week of 1920 and the third week of January, 1921, each being the banner week for receipts in those years and the 10-point total was the largest for nearly a year.

Fluctuations during the week, however, were sharp, the average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago dropping to $7.58 on Tuesday, jumping to $8.20—the highest since Sept. 6—two days later, and slumping to $7.69 on Saturday.

Big packers continued to fight advances, but they bought freely on the breaks. The

(Concluded on page 53, column 3.)

## WEEK'S FRESH MEAT MARKETS SHOW BUT LITTLE ACTIVITY

### Demand Fair but Fluctuating—Prices Uneven—Supplies of Pork Far Exceeded Outlet.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Conditions in the fresh meat trade for the week ending Jan. 13 were largely a repetition of those prevailing a week earlier. There was a fair but fluctuating demand, without much activity being shown. Prices were uneven on beef and veal, strong to higher on lamb and mutton, and steady to unevenly lower on pork. Supplies of pork were far in excess of the limited outlet. Receipts of beef were moderate, while there was a fairly light supply of veal, lamb, and mutton. At the close some beef and pork remained unsold at all markets, while a good clearance was made on veal, lamb, and mutton.

CHOICE BEEF STEERS SCARCE.

*Beef.*—Supplies of steers consisted largely of medium and good grades, choice kinds being scarce and not much in demand at the relatively higher prices asked. Opening prices were steady to $1 higher, but most of this advance was lost later in the week. Cows were in relatively better demand than steers. Compared with last week's close, steers were about steady at eastern markets, and steady to $1 lower at Chicago, better grades showing the greatest declines. Cows closed steady at Chicago and Philadelphia, steady to 50c higher at Boston, and $1 higher at New York.

Kosher beef trade was quiet with supplies moderate. Declines amounted to about $1 at Philadelphia and Chicago and $1–$2 at New York. At Boston forequarters advanced $1 over last Friday.

*Veal.*—Light supplies of veal met with only a fair demand, but prices at eastern markets were on an unevenly higher basis than a week earlier. Boston closed $1 higher, New York $1–$2 higher, and Philadelphia $2–$3 higher. Choice veal was $1 lower and other grades steady to $1 higher at Chicago.

*Lamb.*—The lamb market was in a strong position with prices ranging $1–$3 higher at the various markets. Supplies of choice light lamb were insufficient to fill orders and that kind showed the greatest strength. Receipts were light to moderate with the demand sufficient to hold prices generally firm, although some sales late in the week showed an easier tendency. Light supplies

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 14, 1922.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Mon. | | Tues. | | Wed. | | Thurs. | | Fri. | | Sat. | | This wk. | | Last wk. | | 1 yr. ago. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. |
| Chicago | 231 | $7.83 | 234 | $7.59 | 226 | $7.80 | 213 | $8.23 | 237 | $7.86 | 230 | $7.69 | 231 | $7.74 | 227 | $7.38 | 232 | $9.29 |
| E. St. Louis | 230 | 7.65 | 217 | 7.62 | 220 | 7.92 | 209 | 8.44 | 211 | 7.93 | 214 | 7.82 | 216 | 7.89 | 203 | 7.59 | 209 | 9.44 |
| Kansas City | 218 | 7.21 | 221 | 7.14 | 221 | 7.44 | 237 | 7.65 | 220 | 7.57 | 232 | 7.41 | 226 | 7.37 | 226 | 6.80 | 235 | 9.11 |
| Omaha | 232 | 7.00 | 240 | 6.80 | 231 | 7.11 | 235 | 7.44 | 237 | 7.23 | 236 | 7.13 | 235 | 7.09 | 235 | 6.82 | 250 | 9.05 |
| S. St. Paul | 207 | 7.25 | 225 | 7.01 | 237 | 7.17 | 224 | 7.68 | 226 | 7.35 | 221 | 7.43 | 224 | 7.24 | 219 | 7.03 | 216 | 8.85 |

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 14, 1922.

| Market. | Cattle and calves. | | | Hogs. | | | Sheep. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. |
| Chicago | 82,473 | 28,115 | 54,358 | 255,049 | 98,969 | 156,080 | 88,008 | 32,904 | 55,104 |
| Denver [1] | 8,075 | 2,921 | 2,579 | 9,459 | ..... | 8,580 | 27,714 | 20,950 | 4,541 |
| East St. Louis | 18,328 | 7,279 | 6,252 | 103,727 | 57,349 | 31,312 | 10,487 | 3,705 | 3,824 |
| Indianapolis [1] | 9,565 | 4,250 | 5,400 | 44,939 | 8,910 | 34,192 | 3,429 | 2,004 | 1,350 |
| Kansas City | 41,465 | 20,048 | 21,208 | 50,621 | 11,216 | 28,528 | 32,917 | 9,764 | 19,785 |
| Oklahoma City | 6,961 | 1,964 | 5,355 | 7,356 | 1,203 | 6,737 | 195 | 225 | 208 |
| Omaha | 25,196 | 13,053 | 12,143 | 77,136 | 41,330 | 35,806 | 55,799 | 31,457 | 24,342 |
| St. Joseph [1] | 11,949 | 3,100 | 8,014 | 48,816 | 8,616 | 39,296 | 12,141 | ..... | 10,842 |
| St. Paul [1] | 18,644 | 5,363 | 11,981 | 74,342 | 19,231 | 53,999 | 14,570 | 5,186 | 8,612 |
| Sioux City | 13,860 | 7,849 | 6,011 | 51,396 | 29,295 | 22,101 | 7,108 | 1,550 | 5,558 |
| Wichita | 4,989 | 3,068 | 1,159 | 9,786 | 686 | 9,391 | 1,181 | 1,198 | 9 |
| Total | 241,505 | 97,616 | 134,520 | 732,627 | 276,805 | 426,022 | 253,549 | 108,943 | 134,175 |
| Previous week | 187,079 | 72,073 | 101,544 | 458,801 | 224,395 | 232,614 | 184,898 | 72,120 | 103,901 |

[1] Week ending Friday, Jan. 13.

of frozen Canadian stock at eastern markets sold at $22–$23 per 100 lbs., or $3–$6 under corresponding grades of fresh lamb. Compared with a week ago, Boston and Chicago closed $1 higher, New York $2, and Philadelphia $2–$3 higher.

*Mutton.*—Moderate receipts of mutton included only a small percentage of desirable light and handy weight kinds, on which the demand chiefly centered. Prices on these kinds were unevenly $1–$5 higher at the various markets during the week, due in part to the higher prices paid for lamb. Heavy sheep were not wanted and as a rule had to be marketed at a discount compared with prices paid for desirable kinds. At Boston the supply was largely heavy weights and prices ruled steady.

*Pork.*—The pork market opened unevenly higher on Monday, but this advance was lost later in the week. Receipts were uneven with a considerable range in quality. Compared with a week ago, loins closed about steady at New York and Boston, $1–$2 lower at Philadelphia, and unevenly steady to $1.50 lower at Chicago. Other cuts were generally about steady.

### CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

| | Jan. 13. | Jan. 6. | Dec. 16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, smoked, 14-16 average | $21.00–22.00 | $21.00–22.00 | $21.00–21.50 |
| Hams, fancy, 14-16 average | 24.00–25.00 | 24.00–26.50 | 23.00–25.50 |
| Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average | 15.50–17.00 | 15.50–17.00 | 15.75–17.50 |
| Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average | 19.50–20.00 | 19.50–20.50 | 20.00–21.00 |
| Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average | 27.50–31.00 | 28.00–31.00 | 27.50–32.00 |
| Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average | 11.00–12.50 | 12.25–13.00 | 12.50–13.00 |
| Backs, D. S., 14-16 average | 9.00–9.50 | 9.75–10.50 | 9.50–9.75 |
| Pure lard, tierces | 10.50–11.25 | 10.75–11.50 | 11.00–11.75 |
| Compound lard, tierces | 10.50–11.25 | 10.50–11.50 | 11.00–11.25 |

### STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Jan. 13, 1922.

| | Cattle and calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market origin: | | | |
| Chicago | 5,291 | ..... | 4,111 |
| Denver | 1,709 | ..... | 8,525 |
| East St. Louis | 1,812 | 206 | 872 |
| Fort Worth | 1,277 | 280 | 1,044 |
| Indianapolis | 600 | 206 | ..... |
| Kansas City | 10,059 | 854 | 7,120 |
| Oklahoma City | 329 | ..... | 220 |
| Omaha | 7,422 | ..... | 3,721 |
| St. Joseph | 1,142 | 83 | 1,217 |
| St. Paul | 3,960 | 968 | 1,005 |
| Sioux City | 4,568 | 231 | 319 |
| Wichita | 2,524 | ..... | 1,070 |
| Total | 40,693 | 2,828 | 29,215 |
| Previous week | 27,727 | 2,571 | 24,295 |
| Same week last year | 38,093 | 7,400 | 11,501 |
| State destination: | | | |
| Arizona | ..... | ..... | 34 |
| California | 206 | ..... | ..... |
| Colorado | 854 | ..... | 3,118 |
| Illinois | 4,645 | 866 | 4,901 |
| Indiana | 1,728 | 331 | 526 |
| Iowa | 9,448 | 842 | 1,497 |
| Kansas | 5,479 | 249 | 4,039 |
| Kentucky | 231 | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 277 | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan | 502 | ..... | 2,667 |
| Minnesota | 743 | 103 | 251 |
| Missouri | 4,682 | 163 | 2,124 |
| Nebraska | 7,487 | 133 | 6,164 |
| New York | 24 | ..... | 642 |
| North Dakota | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 1,641 | ..... | 2,417 |
| Oklahoma | 684 | 141 | 220 |
| Pennsylvania | 318 | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota | 313 | ..... | 161 |
| Tennessee | 176 | ..... | ..... |
| Texas | 735 | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 270 | ..... | ..... |
| West Virginia | 18 | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 172 | ..... | 454 |
| Total | 40,693 | 2,828 | 29,215 |

### LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1922.

[Per 100 lbs.]

| | Chicago. | East St. Louis. | Kansas City. | Omaha. | St. Paul. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CATTLE. | | | | | |
| Beef steers: | | | | | |
| Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | $9.00–10.00 | $8.25–9.50 | $8.15–9.25 | $7.75–9.00 | ..... |
| Good | 8.00–9.10 | 7.75–8.50 | 6.90–8.25 | 6.75–7.75 | $7.25–8.50 |
| Medium | 6.85–8.00 | 6.50–7.75 | 6.25–7.00 | 6.00–6.75 | 6.25–7.25 |
| Common | 6.15–6.85 | 5.40–6.50 | 5.35–6.25 | 5.25–6.00 | 5.25–6.25 |
| Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 9.25–10.25 | 9.00–10.25 | 8.50–9.50 | 8.00–9.25 | ..... |
| Good | 8.15–9.25 | 8.25–9.25 | 7.00–8.50 | 6.75–8.00 | 7.75–9.00 |
| Medium | 6.75–8.15 | 6.40–8.40 | 6.25–7.10 | 5.75–6.75 | 6.25–7.75 |
| Common | 5.85–6.75 | 5.00–6.40 | 5.10–6.25 | 5.00–5.75 | 5.00–6.25 |
| Butcher cattle: | | | | | |
| Heifers, common-choice | 4.00–8.00 | 4.25–9.50 | 3.75–7.25 | 3.75–7.25 | 3.75–8.00 |
| Cows, common-choice | 3.50–6.00 | 3.75–6.00 | 3.50–5.35 | 3.25–5.25 | 3.50–6.00 |
| Bulls, bologna and beef | 3.75–5.85 | 3.75–6.00 | 3.00–5.10 | 2.75–5.00 | 3.50–5.00 |
| Canners and cutters: | | | | | |
| Cows and heifers | 2.35–3.50 | 2.25–3.60 | 2.10–3.50 | 1.50–3.00 | 2.00–3.25 |
| Canner steers | 3.25–4.25 | 2.50–3.50 | 2.75–3.50 | 2.50–3.25 | 2.75–3.50 |
| Veal calves: | | | | | |
| Light and medium weight, medium-choice | 6.50–9.50 | 6.50–10.50 | 6.25–9.00 | 5.75–9.00 | 5.00–8.00 |
| Heavy weight, common-choice | 3.75–7.75 | 4.00–8.75 | 4.00–7.50 | 3.50–7.00 | 3.00–6.00 |
| Feeder steers: | | | | | |
| 1,000 lbs. up, common-choice | 5.50–7.00 | 5.00–6.50 | 5.25–7.00 | 4.75–6.85 | 4.75–6.40 |
| 750-1,000 lbs., common choice | 5.35–7.00 | 4.50–6.50 | 5.25–7.00 | 4.75–7.00 | 4.50–6.25 |
| Stocker cattle: | | | | | |
| Steers, common-choice | 4.50–6.85 | 3.50–6.50 | 4.25–6.85 | 4.25–7.00 | 4.25–6.25 |
| Cows and heifers, common-choice | 3.00–5.25 | 2.75–4.75 | 3.00–5.40 | 3.25–5.25 | 2.50–4.50 |
| Calves— | | | | | |
| Good and choice | ..... | 5.00–6.50 | 6.00–7.25 | 5.25–7.25 | ..... |
| Common and medium | ..... | 3.75–5.00 | 3.75–5.75 | 3.75–5.25 | ..... |
| HOGS. | | | | | |
| Top | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.00 | 7.75 | 8.25 |
| Bulk of sales | 7.75–8.25 | 7.85–8.35 | 7.25–7.90 | 7.35–7.65 | 7.50–8.00 |
| Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice | 7.75–8.00 | 7.25–8.00 | 7.35–7.75 | 7.35–7.60 | 7.50–7.85 |
| Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice | 7.90–8.40 | 7.90–8.25 | 7.50–7.90 | 7.40–7.70 | 7.65–8.00 |
| Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice | 8.25–8.50 | 8.10–8.50 | 7.40–8.00 | 7.50–7.75 | 7.75–8.25 |
| Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice | 8.25–8.50 | 8.15–8.50 | 7.25–8.00 | 7.50–7.75 | 8.00–8.25 |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth | 6.60–7.35 | 6.00–6.50 | 5.75–6.40 | 5.75–6.50 | 6.00–7.00 |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough | 6.25–6.75 | 5.50–6.00 | 5.25–5.75 | 5.50–5.75 | 5.50–6.25 |
| Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice | 8.00–8.75 | 7.25–8.50 | ..... | ..... | 8.25–8.60 |
| Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) | ..... | 6.50–8.25 | 7.25–8.10 | 7.25–7.75 | 8.25–8.60 |
| SHEEP. | | | | | |
| Lambs: | | | | | |
| 84 lbs. down, medium-choice | 11.75–13.00 | 11.00–12.60 | 10.50–12.35 | 11.00–12.00 | 10.25–12.00 |
| 85 lbs. up, medium-choice | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.75–11.85 | ..... |
| Culls and common | 9.25–11.50 | 7.50–10.75 | 7.00–10.25 | 9.00–10.75 | 6.00–9.75 |
| Feeding lambs | 10.25–12.50 | ..... | 9.00–10.75 | 9.50–11.25 | ..... |
| Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime | 9.50–11.75 | 7.75–11.00 | 8.50–11.00 | 8.75–10.75 | 8.25–10.75 |
| Wethers, medium-prime | 6.75–9.50 | 5.00–7.75 | 5.00–7.50 | 6.00–7.50 | 5.75–8.00 |
| Ewes: | | | | | |
| Medium, good and choice | 5.00–7.50 | 4.25–6.50 | 4.50–6.50 | 4.75–6.85 | 4.00–6.50 |
| Culls and common | 2.50–4.75 | 1.50–4.00 | 2.00–4.25 | 2.25–4.50 | 1.50–3.75 |

### WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1922.

[Per 100 lbs.]

| | Chicago. | | | New York. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 17. | Jan. 10. | Dec. 20. | Jan. 17. | Jan. 10. | Dec. 20. |
| Fresh beef: | | | | | | |
| Steer— | | | | | | |
| Choice | $16.00–17.00 | $17.00–18.00 | $17.00–18.00 | ..... | ..... | $17.00–18.00 |
| Good | 14.00–15.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 15.00–17.00 | $14.00 | $14.00–15.00 | 13.00–14.00 |
| Medium | 13.00–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 12.50–13.50 | 11.50–12.50 |
| Common | 9.00–12.00 | 9.00–12.00 | 9.00–12.00 | 11.50–12.00 | 10.00–12.00 | 10.00–11.00 |
| Cows— | | | | | | |
| Good | 11.00–12.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 11.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 10.00–11.00 |
| Medium | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 9.00–10.00 |
| Common | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–9.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 8.00–9.00 |
| Bulls— | | | | | | |
| Medium | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9.00–10.00 | 9.00–10.00 | ..... |
| Common | 7.75–8.25 | 8.00–8.50 | 7.00–7.50 | 8.00–9.00 | 8.00–9.00 | ..... |
| Fresh veal: | | | | | | |
| Choice | 16.00–17.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 15.00–16.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Good | 15.00–16.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 19.00–20.00 | 20.00–21.00 | 17.00–18.00 |
| Medium | 14.00–15.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 18.00–19.00 | 18.00–19.00 | 16.00–17.00 |
| Common | 10.00–13.00 | 9.00–11.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 14.00–16.00 | 16.00–18.00 | 12.00–15.00 |
| Fresh pork cuts: | | | | | | |
| Loins— | | | | | | |
| 8-10 lbs. average | 14.50–15.00 | 15.50–16.50 | 15.00–17.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 16.00–17.00 |
| 10-12 lbs. average | 13.50–14.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 15.00–16.00 |
| 12-14 lbs. average | 12.00–13.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 14.00–15.00 |
| 14-16 lbs. average | 11.00–12.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 13.00–14.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 13.00–14.00 |
| 16 lbs. and over | 11.00–12.00 | 12.00–13.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 12.50–13.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 13.00–14.00 |
| Shoulders— | | | | | | |
| Skinned | 11.00–12.00 | 11.50–13.00 | 10.50–12.00 | 12.50–13.00 | 12.50–13.00 | 12.50–13.00 |
| Picnics— | | | | | | |
| 4-6 lbs. average | 11.00–11.50 | 11.00–11.50 | 10.50–11.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6-8 lbs. average | 10.50–11.00 | 10.50–11.00 | 10.00–10.50 | 11.50–12.50 | 11.50–12.50 | 11.00–12.00 |
| Butts— | | | | | | |
| Boston style | 12.50–14.00 | 13.00–15.00 | 12.50–15.00 | 15.00–16.00 | 14.00–15.00 | 13.00–14.00 |
| Fresh lamb and mutton: | | | | | | |
| Lamb— | | | | | | |
| Choice | 25.00–26.00 | 24.00–25.00 | 22.00–24.00 | 28.00 | 28.00–30.00 | 25.00–26.00 |
| Good | 24.00–25.00 | 23.00–24.00 | 20.00–21.00 | 27.00–28.00 | 27.00–28.00 | 24.00–25.00 |
| Medium | 22.00–23.00 | 21.00–22.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 25.00–26.00 | 25.00–26.00 | 22.00–23.00 |
| Common | 19.00–21.00 | 18.00–20.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 22.00–24.00 | 22.00–24.00 | 15.00–20.00 |
| Mutton— | | | | | | |
| Good | 13.00–15.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 11.00–12.00 | 17.00 | 17.00–18.00 | 12.00–13.00 |
| Medium | 11.00–12.00 | 9.00–10.00 | 10.00–11.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 16.00–17.00 | 11.00–12.00 |
| Common | 8.00–11.00 | 6.00–8.00 | 7.00–9.00 | 12.00–15.00 | 12.00–15.00 | 8.00–10.00 |

## Summary of Live-Stock and Meat Situation for November.

November, 1921, was a month of decreased slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs and of increased slaughter of hogs as compared with the preceding month. Compared with the corresponding month of 1920, cattle and calf slaughter decreased while that of hogs and sheep increased. The total amount of carcass meat produced during November, 1921, was approximately 44,000,000 lbs. more than during October and about 30,000,000 less than during November, 1920. It should be noted in this connection, however, that pork production showed an increase in both instances.

In most instances November export trade in meat and meat products fell short of that of October and also of that of November, 1920. Exports of fresh beef and veal during November, for example, were only 388,000 lbs. compared with approximately 3,092,000 lbs. during the corresponding month of 1920, although they showed a slight increase over similar movements for October, 1921. Foreign trade in oleo oil and stearin during November amounted to approximately 9,200,000 lbs. compared with 12,364,000 lbs. during the preceding month.

Exports of fresh pork during November were approximately 258,000 lbs. greater than during October, but those of cured pork fell more than 3,700,000 lbs. below the October movement. Exports of lard were 5,477,000 lbs. less than during the preceding month and 5,816,000 lbs. under those of November, 1920. Exports of fresh lamb and mutton during November were about 77,000 lbs. greater than during October and approximately 68,000 lbs. greater than during the corresponding month in 1920. In each instance, however, such trade was comparatively insignificant. Perhaps a more striking comparison lies in the fact that imports of lamb and mutton during November, 1921, were only 1,244,000 lbs. compared with an incoming movement amounting to 13,791,000 lbs. during November, 1920.

With the exception of sheep and lambs, November was a month of declining prices both on live stock and dressed meats. It was a rather striking fact that while the number of cattle slaughtered during the month decreased 63,641 head and the amount of beef produced decreased more than 31,000,000 lbs., compared with the preceding month, the average price of live cattle showed a decline of 13¢ and the price of good grade beef 91¢ per 100 lbs. Veal calves declined 17¢ and dressed veal $2.35 per 100 lbs. during the month. Live hogs showed a decline of 11¢; fresh pork loins, 10-14 lb. average, $6.14; breakfast bacon, 37¢; smoked hams, $1.20; and lard, 48¢ per 100 lbs.

The sheep and lamb market, however, followed a different trend, as trade conditions and prices seemed to respond moderately to the curtailed supplies. The November average cost of all classes and grades of sheep and lambs in the United States was $7.60 per 100 lbs. or 29¢ higher than the October average. Good grade dressed lamb advanced $2.18 but good mutton declined 65¢ per 100 lbs. during the month.

## Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Jan. 14 amounted to 1,720 bales, weighing 425,817 lbs., valued at $99,273. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 694,272 lbs., having a valuation of $179,157. In addition, 85 bales of mohair, weighing 49,059 lbs., valued at $17,530, were received at Boston.

## STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR NOVEMBER, 1921

### Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

| | Nov., 1921. | Nov., 1920. | Total Jan. 1–Nov. 30, 1921. | Total Jan. 1–Nov. 30, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspected slaughter: | | | | |
| Cattle | 686,115 | 858,946 | 7,022,088 | 7,941,347 |
| Calves | 292,172 | 315,971 | 3,548,523 | 3,813,797 |
| Average live weight: | | | | |
| Cattle ... pounds | 1,002.41 | 939.66 | | |
| Calves ... do | 188.99 | 207.48 | | |
| Average dressed weight: | | | | |
| Cattle ... do | 529.08 | 477.62 | | |
| Calves ... do | 100.89 | 119.43 | | |
| Total dressed weight (carcass): | | | | |
| Beef ... do | 363,009,724 | 410,249,789 | 3,792,114,281 | 4,232,524,320 |
| Veal ... do | 29,477,233 | 37,736,417 | 340,882,377 | 377,800,451 |
| Storage: | | | | |
| Beginning of month— | | | | |
| Fresh beef ... do | 49,014,045 | 63,662,535 | | |
| Cured beef ... do | 14,471,896 | 20,352,385 | | |
| End of month— | | | | |
| Fresh beef ... do | 62,914,765 | 89,718,237 | | |
| Cured beef ... do | 17,092,662 | 22,447,823 | | |
| Exports:[1] | | | | |
| Fresh beef and veal ... do | 388,245 | 3,091,895 | 12,087,333 | 88,446,710 |
| Cured beef ... do | 2,305,728 | 1,678,091 | 23,245,526 | 22,717,183 |
| Canned beef ... do | 188,712 | 167,275 | 5,922,602 | 23,544,309 |
| Oleo oil and stearin ... do | 9,192,867 | 8,481,275 | 149,966,590 | 83,621,489 |
| Tallow ... do | 750,946 | 1,659,001 | 13,101,342 | 17,494,887 |
| Imports: | | | | |
| Fresh beef and veal ... do | 3,361,417 | 5,437,271 | 28,956,241 | 48,023,472 |
| Tallow ... do | 255,660 | 245,433 | 1,863,779 | 13,398,885 |
| Prices per 100 lbs.: | | | | |
| Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades— | | | | |
| Cattle | $5.30 | | | |
| Calves | $6.77 | | | |
| Cattle, good steers (Chicago) | $9.39 | $14.46 | | |
| Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern markets) | $13.81 | $21.62 | | |
| Veal valves (Chicago) | $7.70 | $13.74 | | |
| Veal carcasses (eastern markets) | $16.67 | $24.74 | | |
| Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards | 1,927,819 | 2,427,509 | 18,370,202 | 20,801,638 |
| Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards | 497,147 | 552,851 | 3,258,466 | 3,822,147 |
| Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.: | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 64,652,000 | 66,811,000 | | |
| Nov. 1 | 67,955,000 | 66,977,000 | | |

### Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

| | Nov., 1921. | Nov., 1920. | Total Jan. 1–Nov. 30, 1921. | Total Jan. 1–Nov. 30, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspected slaughter of hogs | 3,447,027 | 3,328,633 | 35,175,558 | 34,033,559 |
| Average live weight ... pounds | 215.59 | 217.90 | | |
| Average dressed weight ... do | 164.67 | 163.47 | | |
| Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do | 567,621,936 | 544,131,637 | 6,093,471,525 | 5,795,701,514 |
| Number of pounds lard per 100 lbs. live weight ... do | 15.42 | | | |
| Storage: | | | | |
| Beginning of month— | | | | |
| Fresh pork ... do | 38,517,426 | 67,148,129 | | |
| Cured pork ... do | 321,138,419 | 405,649,595 | | |
| Lard ... do | 48,850,095 | 47,329,338 | | |
| End of month— | | | | |
| Fresh pork ... do | 37,326,243 | 60,007,484 | | |
| Cured pork ... do | 317,159,492 | 366,669,246 | | |
| Lard ... do | 41,911,047 | 36,683,483 | | |
| Exports:[1] | | | | |
| Fresh pork ... do | 2,716,316 | 2,515,373 | 54,673,696 | 28,545,879 |
| Cured pork ... do | 34,790,563 | 71,719,302 | 641,676,751 | 774,693,631 |
| Canned pork ... do | 147,964 | 54,746 | 1,035,942 | 1,725,424 |
| Sausage ... do | 689,620 | 776,786 | 8,289,186 | 16,543,006 |
| Lard ... do | 52,593,485 | 58,409,121 | 826,827,476 | 544,200,237 |
| Imports: | | | | |
| Fresh pork ... do | 46,873 | 68,810 | 708,246 | 1,415,895 |
| Prices per 100 lbs.: | | | | |
| Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades | $7.36 | | | |
| Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago) | $7.12 | $12.41 | | |
| Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets) | $18.00 | $31.76 | | |
| Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets) | $13.02 | $25.00 | | |
| Picnics, 6-8 lbs. (eastern markets) | $12.00 | $21.36 | | |
| Butts, Boston style (eastern markets) | $15.60 | $28.64 | | |
| Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets) | $24.80 | $38.25 | | |
| Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. average (eastern markets) | $22.23 | $31.38 | | |
| Lard, tierces | $11.58 | $22.53 | | |
| Receipts of hogs at public stockyards | 3,686,526 | 3,872,173 | 37,170,199 | 37,921,310 |
| Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards | 32,504 | 53,853 | 463,090 | 690,931 |
| Estimated number of hogs on farms, U. S.: | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 55,153,000 | 59,368,000 | | |
| Nov. 1 | 71,909,000 | 73,367,000 | | |

### Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

| | Nov., 1921. | Nov., 1920. | Total Jan. 1–Nov. 30, 1921. | Total Jan. 1–Nov. 30, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs | 1,040,390 | 968,235 | 12,114,924 | 10,049,763 |
| Average live weight ... pounds | 81.17 | 83.53 | | |
| Average dressed weight ... do | 38.59 | 39.15 | | |
| Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do | 40,148,650 | 37,906,400 | 458,851,929 | 385,474,742 |
| Storage: | | | | |
| Beginning of month ... do | 6,840,223 | 48,996,723 | | |
| End of month ... do | 7,508,095 | 56,701,873 | | |
| Exports of fresh lamb and mutton[1] ... do | 176,218 | 108,726 | 63,957,871 | 3,345,983 |
| Imports of fresh lamb and mutton ... do | 1,244,103 | 13,791,198 | 23,978,780 | 90,519,972 |
| Prices per 100 lbs.: | | | | |
| Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades | $7.60 | | | |
| Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium to prime (Chicago) | $9.05 | $11.59 | | |
| Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets) | $19.79 | $26.56 | | |
| Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago) | $4.36 | $6.31 | | |
| Mutton, good grade (eastern markets) | $11.11 | $16.14 | | |
| Receipts of sheep at public stockyards | 2,068,015 | 2,471,113 | 22,503,605 | 21,971,096 |
| Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards | 510,556 | 857,215 | 2,892,425 | 4,920,926 |
| Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S., Jan. 1 | 33,480,000 | 34,984,000 | | |

[1] Including reexports

## RUMANIA'S 1921 WHEAT CROP.

(Concluded from front page.)

a difficult undertaking, however. In the first place, in former years the wheat was mostly grown under large estate owners, whose managing organizations assembled several carloads at a given point, where it was sold to a single buyer, who transported it to a place of shipment, rail or water. These organizations have disappeared since the expropriation of the large estates by the Government and no buying organizations have grown up to take their place. Second, the peasants were reluctant to sell their wheat at the low fixed price and therefore did not haul it to the points where the Centrala had opened purchasing agencies. Although the idea of concentrating grain through the Centrala may be a logical one, it will take time to effect an efficient working organization.

### GOVERNMENT'S EXPORT PLAN.

The plan of the Government under the control system now in effect is to permit the exportation of not only 50% of the wheat crop but also 50% of all the other cereals. That part of the wheat crop intended for home consumption is to be sold by the Government at a low price corresponding to the low maximum price at which it was purchased from the peasant. The part to be exported by the Government is to be sold at the world price, the Government benefiting by the difference.

For the export of all cereals except wheat, for which the Government had made its own contracts, authorization was granted for the organization of a syndicate to act as the Government foreign sales agency. This organization is called the Syndex. The assembling of rye, barley, oats, and corn is effected through the Centrala with funds furnished by the Syndex, while wheat and wheat products are concentrated by the same Centrala with funds furnished by the Government. The Centrala is charged with delivering to the Syndex at the point of shipment the grain concentrated for export as well as the wheat concentrated for the Government. It is the general opinion, however, that, due to the shortage of wheat in Bessarabia and in Transylvania as well as to lack of transportation facilities, the quantity available for shipment abroad to fulfill the contracts that Rumania has with France and other countries will fall far short of expectations.

### MUCH LESS WHEAT SEEDED.

The fixation of the maximum price for wheat has aroused considerable discontent among the peasants. As a result of this, combined with the drought, much less wheat than ever before has been seeded for the 1922 harvest. The expropriation of the large estates by the Government and the failure of the peasants to make full use of the land allotted to them have likewise contributed to the decline. The area sown to winter wheat in Greater Rumania during the fall of 1921 is only about one-half of what it was in the corresponding period of 1920. This large decrease in area could be made up by spring sowings, but under the existing unsettled conditions in Rumania and the very low price offered for wheat, so large an extension is highly improbable. Bessarabia is the only part of Rumania that ordinarily sows large areas of spring wheat. Barley, oats, and corn brought relatively much better prices than wheat during 1921, and it is doubtful whether the peasant will take the risk of seeding wheat which he does not eat and which is subject to mobilization by the Government at an unsatisfactory fixed price.

Table 2 gives the total cereal production of Greater Rumania for 1921, showing the quantity produced in each of the regions now comprising the country and comparisons with the quantity produced in the old Kingdom of Rumania alone during 1921, 1920, and the 5-year prewar average 1909–1913. The 1921 corn crop of Greater Rumania amounted to slightly over 99,036,000 bus. This is barely sufficient to supply local needs since it is 1,000,000 bus. less than the prewar crop of the old Kingdom alone. The barley and rye crops for Greater Rumania also show large decreases. The production of oats, however, shows an increase of about 12,000,000 bus. over the 1920 crop. When all of these factors are considered it is evident that Rumania, which at first was expected to provide a large part of the cereals for the rest of Europe, will be a small factor in the export situation.

Table 1.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| Greater Rumania. | Prewar 5-year average crop. | Area, 1920–21. | 1921 crop. | Food and seed requirements, 1922. | Exportable surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bu.* | *Acres.* | *Bu.* | *Bu.* | *Bu.* |
| Old Kingdom. | 88,000 | 2,869 | 41,018 | 29,867 | +11,151 |
| Transylvania. | 58,000 | 1,917 | 26,218 | 26,097 | + 121 |
| Bessarabia..... | 28,000 | 1,325 | 9,179 | 9,250 | — 71 |
| Bukowina..... | ..... | 38 | 565 | 2,452 | — 1,888 |
| Total.... | 174,000 | 6,149 | 76,980 | 67,666 | + 9,314 |

Table 2.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| Greater Rumania. | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Corn. | Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bush.* | *Bush.* | *Bush.* | *Bush.* | *Bush.* |
| Old Kingdom..... | 41,018 | 33,345 | 38,580 | 53,916 | (1) |
| Transylvania..... | 26,218 | 5,741 | 15,157 | 22,702 | (1) |
| Bessarabia..... | 9,179 | 9,186 | 6,132 | 19,865 | (1) |
| Bukowina..... | 565 | 1,286 | 2,342 | 2,554 | (1) |
| Total, 1921.. | 76,980 | 49,558 | 62,211 | 99,036 | 8,858 |
| Total, 1920.. | 70,350 | 63,203 | 54,342 | (2) | 11,168 |
| Old Kingdom only: | | | | | |
| 1921 crop..... | 41,018 | 33,345 | 38,580 | 53,916 | (1) |
| 1920 crop..... | 24,001 | 21,701 | 30,232 | 71,702 | 1,972 |
| Average, 1909–1913. | 86,679 | 24,821 | 27,545 | 100,620 | 4,652 |

[1] Not available by separate regions.

[2] In the old Kingdom the 1920 corn crop amounted to 71,702,000 bus. and in Bessarabia to 21,250,000 bus., a total of 92,952,000 bns. for these two regions as compared with 73,781,000 in 1921. Figures for Transylvania and Bukowina during 1920 are not available.

## YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN NOVEMBER.

| Class. | Av. per animal. | Av. per 100 lbs., live wt. | Total production,[1] Nov. | Total production.[1] Jan.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* |
| Edible beef fats (unrendered)... | 36.30 | 3.62 | 24,906,000 | 298,258,000 |
| Edible beef offal.. | 26.00 | 2.59 | 17,839,000 | 184,607,000 |
| Cattle hides..... | 67.36 | 6.72 | 46,217,000 | 465,569,000 |
| Edible calf fats (unrendered)..... | 1.57 | 0.83 | 459,000 | 4,943,000 |
| Edible calf offal... | 5.57 | 2.95 | 1,627,000 | 19,803,000 |
| Lard (rendered).. | 33.24 | 15.42 | 114,579,000 | 1,246,858,000 |
| Edible hog offal.. | 5.37 | 2.49 | 18,511,000 | 188,298,000 |
| Pork trimmings... | 9.48 | 4.40 | 32,678,000 | 318,301,000 |
| Inedible grease (rendered)..... | 2.83 | 1.31 | 9,755,000 | 105,002,000 |
| Sheep edible fat (unrendered)... | 2.55 | 3.14 | 2,653,000 | 28,652,000 |
| Sheep edible offal. | 1.40 | 1.72 | 1,457,000 | 19,110,000 |

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

## WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 50.)

broad shipping demand did not permit the establishment of prices anywhere near those which many had predicted would prevail at mid-January, and hogs are still high compared with corn when computed on the basis of prewar ratios.

A considerable contraction of the price range left closing quotations on hogs weighing over 200 lbs. only 10–25¢ lower than a week earlier, while light-weight hogs and pigs closed 50–75¢ lower for the week and packing sows about steady.

Packing sows were more in evidence than during recent weeks and the average weight of packer and shipper droves at Chicago, at 231 lbs., was 4 lbs. heavier than the stationary average of the three weeks immediately preceding. In the main, offerings showed high finish and some buyers were on the lookout for "rangy" hogs to obtain more lean meat. Exports of lard and meats during the first half of January showed a material gain over those of the same period a year ago.

### FAT LAMB PRICES SOAR.

*Sheep.*—While receipts of sheep and lambs increased, they were still short of the average for the corresponding week in recent years. With the continuance of a broad shipping demand for fat lambs, together with competition from finishers for the lighter-fleshed offerings, and a healthy set of dressed lamb and mutton markets, prices soared to new high levels for the current season.

All classes closed generally 50–75¢ higher for the week, but weak to 25¢ below the week's high point. At that time fat lambs sold up to $12.90, the highest since June 21, 1921, when $13 was paid for new-crop stock, which, prior to June 15, had taken the spring lamb classification. Fat ewes touched $7.10, the highest price since last May, while yearling wethers sold up to $11.50, and light, 2-year-old, Mexican wethers at $9.

Encouraged by recent sharp advances, feeder buyers paid up to $11.25 and $11.75 for good feeding lambs, and took out a meaty, heavy shearing kind up to $12. Choice 99-lb. lambs at $12.75 which went out as feeders in September, averaging 61 lbs., medium ewes at $5.25 which went out last fall at $2.25, and 90-lb. yearling wethers at $11.25 that cost $5.85 and averaged 76 lbs. as feeders four months ago are representative of the unexpected margins over feeder costs which many finishers are now receiving.

The first Colorado-fed lambs of the season reached Chicago during the week, and the topping-out process from feed lots in that State is expected to be rather vigorously prosecuted from now on.

*Opening, Jan. 16.*—Under liberal receipts cattle sold slow to 25¢ lower. Hogs opened 25–40¢ lower, but recovered 15–25¢ of the decline, while sheep and lambs, after opening slow to 25¢ lower, reacted to the preceding week's closing levels.

Yearling steers topped at $9.25 with the bulk of beef steers selling at $6.75–$7.85. A "scratch" top of $8 was made on hogs, the practical top being $7.85 and the bulk $7.30–$7.70.

Fat lambs topped at $12.75, feeder lambs at $12, and shearing lambs at $12.25.

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**Fifty-four and one-half per cent of the clover seed** produced in the United States is usually harvested in September and about 20% each in August and October.

## UNUSUALLY HEAVY STOCKS OF FROZEN POULTRY IN STORAGE

### Cold Storage Report for January 1 Shows Stocks of Boxed Apples Far Above 5-Year Average.

Cold storage holdings of frozen poultry on Jan. 1, amounting to 103,355,000 lbs., were the largest since the beginning of the 1919 season.

The stocks during December increased by more than 38,000,000 lbs., compared with an average increase for the past five years of approximately 24,000,000 lbs.

The holdings of every variety were not only greater than on Jan. 1, 1921, but also were greater than the average for the past five years, 1917–1921. Roasters broke all records, stocks being 15,000,000 lbs. larger than last year and 16,500,000 lbs. above the 5-year average, no previous report ever having shown holdings of more than 33,200,000 lbs. Stocks of turkeys totaled about 2,000,000 lbs. above the 5-year average, an increase of 4,300,000 lbs. having been made during the month of December.

#### BARRELED APPLE STOCKS SMALL.

Holdings of barreled apples on Jan. 1 totaled 1,727,000 bbls. This amount is the lowest ever reported for that date, being 1,000,000 bbls. below the average stocks for the past five years. Stocks of boxed apples, on the other hand, were very large, totaling nearly 11,000,000 boxes, an amount over 2,000,000 boxes more than the previous high point reached on Jan. 1, 1920. Considering the holdings of apples as a whole, they were a little above the 5-year average, but less than were in storage either on Jan. 1, 1921, or on Jan. 1, 1920.

The movement of creamery butter out of cold storage has been very slow. During the 5-year period 1917–1921 the average decrease in holdings during December amounted to 22,500,000 lbs., or 31% of the total holdings. Although the decrease during last December was 26% of the total holdings, yet the actual movement was but 16,700,000 lbs.

Cheese stocks taken as a whole were somewhat low on Jan. 1, being about 10,000,000 lbs. less than the average of recent years. Stocks of case eggs on Jan. 1 amounted to 886,000 cases. This amount is double the amount held on Jan. 1, 1921, but is below the 5-year average of 982,000 cases. Furthermore, this amount is approximately 11½% of the peak load of the season (about 7,600,000 cases on Aug. 1, 1921). The 5-year average of 982,000 cases represents about 13% of the peak load.

Meat stocks on Jan. 1 were still very low, especially in the case of pork products. The holdings of lard and frozen pork were below the 5-year average, and both varieties of cured pork were lower than for any previous Jan. 1 since the U. S. Department of Agriculture began making reports. The reduction in the quantities placed in cure and frozen during the month of December may to a certain extent be traced to the unsettled labor conditions in the packing industry which prevailed during that period.

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### Butter, Cheese, and Egg Report to Be Released on February 10.

The preliminary cold storage report for creamery butter, American cheese, and case eggs for Feb. 1 will be released on Friday, Feb. 10.

### MONTHLY COLD-STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on Jan. 1, 1922.

| Commodity. | 1922 | 1921 | 5-year average. | Dec. 1, 1921. | Dec. 1, 1920. | 5-year average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES. | | | | | | |
| Barrels | 1,727,006 | 3,965,795 | 2,934,902 | 1,979,098 | 4,570,067 | 3,507,357 |
| Boxes | 10,990,198 | 7,259,437 | 6,158,835 | 11,280,892 | 6,650,538 | 5,569,712 |
| Total barrels of apples [1] | 5,390,405 | 6,385,607 | 4,987,847 | 5,739,395 | 6,786,913 | 5,363,928 |
| BUTTER (pounds). | | | | | | |
| Creamery | 48,391,164 | 58,681,969 | 50,637,715 | 65,129,335 | 79,749,703 | 73,146,778 |
| Packing stock | 1,283,072 | 2,772,734 | 1,879,500 | 1,427,295 | 3,138,503 | 2,650,455 |
| CHEESE (pounds). | | | | | | |
| American | 27,642,370 | 34,115,372 | 41,148,999 | 34,054,516 | 39,921,133 | 48,059,985 |
| Swiss, including block | 3,555,769 | 4,589,562 | [2] 2,817,079 | 4,325,955 | 4,882,614 | [2] 2,941,175 |
| Brick and Munster | 1,773,887 | 1,753,397 | [2] 1,118,359 | 1,766,896 | 1,592,134 | [2] 1,069,383 |
| Limburger | 738,061 | 956,427 | [2] 879,132 | 866,349 | 1,059,101 | [2] 866,812 |
| Cottage, pot, and bakers' | 2,260,710 | 4,088,937 | [2] 2,615,950 | 2,627,357 | 4,825,091 | [2] 3,288,000 |
| Cream and Neufchatel | 309,309 | 150,119 | [2] 127,395 | 280,469 | 199,322 | [2] 158,342 |
| All other varieties | 4,621,958 | 5,514,889 | [2] 2,896,337 | 5,080,762 | 6,321,091 | [2] 3,671,374 |
| Total cheese | 40,932,064 | 51,168,703 | 51,603,251 | 49,002,304 | 58,800,396 | 60,055,071 |
| EGGS. | | | | | | |
| Cases | 886,244 | 408,343 | 981,969 | 2,402,656 | 1,824,473 | 2,466,019 |
| Frozen (pounds) | 19,122,992 | 27,325,386 | 14,586,398 | 22,898,579 | 29,944,548 | 16,710,001 |
| FROZEN POULTRY (pounds). | | | | | | |
| Broilers | 13,894,114 | 12,237,060 | 9,942,694 | 12,462,756 | 10,970,316 | 9,293,346 |
| Roasters | 37,047,025 | 22,232,277 | 20,709,718 | 21,712,701 | 11,242,495 | 12,134,256 |
| Fowls | 20,144,653 | 14,673,059 | 16,235,346 | 10,006,360 | 7,211,541 | 9,016,248 |
| Turkeys | 7,554,510 | 6,014,521 | 5,536,495 | 3,293,230 | 4,351,337 | 3,978,864 |
| Miscellaneous varieties | 24,714,362 | 23,867,483 | 21,975,741 | 17,691,873 | 15,270,160 | 15,923,962 |
| Total frozen poultry | 103,354,664 | 79,025,000 | 74,399,994 | 65,166,920 | 49,045,849 | 50,346,676 |
| MEATS (pounds). | | | | | | |
| Beef, frozen | 68,226,221 | 120,245,437 | 239,777,997 | 63,188,392 | 89,718,237 | 187,301,894 |
| Beef, in process of cure | 10,426,136 | 11,839,479 | ([3]) | 10,284,979 | 12,160,500 | ([3]) |
| Beef, cured | 5,895,457 | 10,727,778 | 34,485,848 | 6,859,498 | 10,287,323 | 33,331,528 |
| Total beef | 84,547,814 | 142,812,694 | 274,263,845 | 80,332,869 | 112,166,060 | 220,633,422 |
| Pork, frozen | 49,520,430 | 93,990,062 | 60,661,432 | 37,512,934 | 60,007,484 | 39,027,980 |
| Pork, dry salt, in process of cure | 56,319,778 | 73,093,085 | ([3]) | 46,364,348 | 40,990,719 | ([3]) |
| Pork, dry salt, cured | 52,560,017 | 71,903,804 | 243,760,581 | 50,366,753 | 73,409,023 | 186,673,294 |
| Pork, pickled, in process of cure | 171,249,860 | 177,206,937 | ([3]) | 147,395,589 | 151,612,566 | ([3]) |
| Pork, pickled, cured | 80,812,648 | 117,786,411 | 200,941,004 | 73,949,366 | 100,656,942 | 235,712,955 |
| Total pork | 410,462,733 | 533,980,299 | 595,363,017 | 355,588,990 | 426,676,730 | 461,414,229 |
| Lamb and mutton, frozen | 6,401,382 | 68,031,690 | 20,673,996 | 7,520,449 | 56,701,873 | 17,110,360 |
| Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured | 61,472,108 | 75,420,676 | [2] 92,159,578 | 61,216,429 | 60,091,642 | [2] 74,888,696 |
| Total meats | 562,884,037 | 820,245,359 | 982,460,436 | 504,658,737 | 655,006,305 | 774,046,707 |
| Lard | 46,713,793 | 59,318,673 | 72,344,596 | 42,001,231 | 36,683,483 | 54,164,724 |

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Four-year average.
[3] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

### Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

| Variety. | Dec. 1921. | Dec. 1920. | Dec. 1919. | Nov. 1921. | Nov. 1920. | Nov. 1919. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef frozen | 16,941,754 | 39,112,585 | 59,750,860 | 26,764,529 | 31,499,373 | 71,667,222 |
| Beef placed in cure | 5,977,088 | 9,723,851 | 11,766,328 | 10,602,109 | 9,954,479 | 12,629,896 |
| Pork frozen | 30,930,447 | 63,530,797 | 37,727,494 | 18,171,034 | 25,984,111 | 15,614,501 |
| Pork, dry salt, placed in cure | 72,737,282 | 94,374,478 | 172,564,943 | 60,548,647 | 56,451,317 | 106,707,135 |
| Pork, pickled, placed in cure | 132,794,046 | 147,865,435 | 158,833,329 | 131,226,074 | 118,656,085 | 113,733,157 |
| Lamb and mutton frozen | 1,176,142 | 3,094,158 | 1,457,051 | 1,443,859 | 1,666,495 | 2,545,908 |
| Lard produced | 115,379,769 | 130,219,378 | 109,735,111 | 109,793,188 | 83,515,670 | 82,593,502 |

### Holdings by Sections, Jan. 1, 1922.

| Commodity. | New England. | Middle Atlantic. | South Atlantic. | North Central, East. | North Central, West. | South Central. | Western, North. | Western, South. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES. | | | | | | | | |
| Barrels | 121,961 | 1,121,248 | 57,059 | 316,504 | 80,844 | 29,296 | ..... | 94 |
| Boxes | 231,573 | 2,004,931 | 587,187 | 2,184,336 | 1,890,815 | 588,027 | 2,090,109 | 1,413,220 |
| BUTTER (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Creamery | 9,443,075 | 15,039,410 | 479,365 | 17,382,682 | 3,625,612 | 1,103,046 | 125,239 | 1,192,735 |
| Packing stock | 362 | 249,929 | 207,970 | 652,281 | 122,528 | 22,559 | 4,010 | 22,803 |
| CHEESE (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| American | 3,366,348 | 11,505,850 | 456,613 | 7,673,352 | 739,389 | 645,391 | 229,271 | 3,026,156 |
| Swiss, including block | 7,915 | 1,140,749 | 28,016 | 1,956,373 | 115,060 | 20,469 | 20,215 | 266,972 |
| Brick and Munster | ..... | 123,052 | 600 | 1,295,419 | 204,134 | 25,220 | 14,288 | 111,174 |
| Limburger | ..... | 139,991 | ..... | 484,622 | 15,746 | 4,774 | 8,604 | 84,324 |
| Cottage, pot, and bakers' | 64,988 | 771,790 | 30,256 | 1,300,373 | 102,557 | ..... | 8,017 | 12,729 |
| Cream and Neufchatel | ..... | 194,187 | ..... | 88,908 | 1,142 | ..... | 22,832 | 2,240 |
| All other varieties | 31,312 | 2,574,180 | 10,000 | 1,672,002 | 88,814 | 106,868 | 13,334 | 125,448 |
| EGGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Cases | 91,699 | 356,150 | 12,284 | 274,158 | 74,767 | 40,194 | 2,610 | 34,382 |
| Frozen (pounds) | 516,097 | 9,404,425 | 438,884 | 4,940,685 | 1,371,512 | 183,883 | 837,014 | 1,430,492 |
| FROZEN POULTRY (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Broilers | 651,347 | 5,040,835 | 114,215 | 5,161,300 | 1,771,305 | 579,925 | 133,167 | 442,020 |
| Roasters | 2,897,183 | 15,389,374 | 78,310 | 13,680,150 | 4,389,284 | 234,791 | 119,096 | 258,837 |
| Fowls | 1,172,189 | 6,433,817 | 296,023 | 7,821,985 | 3,582,046 | 330,094 | 272,853 | 235,646 |
| Turkeys | 778,933 | 4,405,787 | 117,309 | 1,381,625 | 501,574 | 97,633 | 79,269 | 192,350 |
| Miscellaneous varieties | 1,607,438 | 10,234,042 | 100,052 | 8,842,303 | 3,064,841 | 231,134 | 164,144 | 380,408 |
| MEATS (pounds). | | | | | | | | |
| Beef, frozen | 4,637,364 | 8,736,445 | 662,449 | 34,471,614 | 14,604,814 | 2,737,511 | 710,635 | 1,665,389 |
| Beef, in process of cure | 364,327 | 1,931,227 | 196,217 | 6,274,484 | 1,158,475 | 294,994 | 49,887 | 151,555 |
| Beef, cured | 142,706 | 2,027,802 | 89,649 | 2,120,281 | 1,178,952 | 62,187 | 83,437 | 181,443 |
| Pork, frozen | 8,943,995 | 8,009,628 | 1,286,505 | 13,151,086 | 14,607,680 | 1,052,440 | 456,225 | 1,412,871 |
| Pork, dry salt in process of cure | 811,788 | 2,863,169 | 2,660,379 | 23,685,586 | 24,050,777 | 1,660,801 | 161,279 | 386,969 |
| Pork, dry salt, cured | 1,307,042 | 1,566,188 | 2,033,987 | 23,848,995 | 20,184,618 | 2,931,227 | 37,778 | 550,182 |
| Pork, pickled, in process of cure | 7,358,387 | 19,072,147 | 4,901,403 | 61,733,223 | 67,463,157 | 3,466,883 | 4,178,633 | 3,136,027 |
| Pork, pickled, cured | 4,347,642 | 6,623,141 | 1,435,004 | 34,715,718 | 27,348,062 | 2,925,878 | 1,278,029 | 2,139,114 |
| Lamb and mutton, frozen | 1,089,168 | 3,126,584 | 94,164 | 886,239 | 738,445 | 63,725 | 215,505 | 187,552 |
| Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured | 3,072,406 | 5,628,419 | 1,320,449 | 28,118,702 | 17,637,554 | 3,017,913 | 926,715 | 1,749,950 |
| Lard | 2,998,057 | 8,462,744 | 1,279,290 | 13,459,466 | 14,415,472 | 1,813,077 | 2,779,754 | 1,505,933 |

# Dairy and Poultry

## BUTTER PRICES RISE SHARPLY UNDER VERY ACTIVE DEMAND

### Markets Rally When Buyers Hasten to Replenish Stocks—Production Slightly Smaller.

The eastern butter markets were very weak and unsettled at the opening of the week ending Jan. 14. Dealers were forcing the gradually accumulating stocks on the market and buyers were not interested except for their daily needs. Consequently prices on all scores and classes of both fresh and storage butter showed daily reductions.

However, as the prices dropped to new low levels from day to day, the feeling grew that a reaction was imminent and some of the dealers began to relax in their efforts to move butter at any price. This relieved to some extent the congestion of the markets, and about the middle of the week a sharp upward reaction occurred on all markets. Reports of severe weather and continued firm Danish markets, with correspondingly light imports, were important factors in the markets.

SCRAMBLE TO REPLENISH STOCKS.

During the long period of depression buyers' stocks evidently had been reduced to a minimum, and as soon as it became apparent that the markets had reached bottom there was a scramble to replenish stocks at as low a cost as possible. More active trading led to firmer asking prices, as many dealers who had been willing to sell practically at buyers' prices, upon finding their stocks showing rapid reductions, changed from the position of seller to that of buyer. As a result offerings became lighter, demand better, and prices advanced rapidly. The tone of the markets changed from an almost demoralized condition early in the week to a strong position at the close.

Fancy butter, which during the previous week was in liberal supply and hard to move, was closely cleaned up at advancing prices the latter part of the week. Medium and undergrade goods, which had been practically unsalable, also found a much better demand toward the close. Eastern markets reported this class of butter rather slow, but at Chicago there was keen competition to get in at the bottom and prices rose sharply. Storage butter shared in the better demand. At New York, where buyers could have had their choice at 32¢, asking prices were later advanced. At Chicago early offerings of cars of centralized 89 and 90 score storage were made at 27–28¢ with no demand, but later it was difficult to buy the same goods at 29–31¢. Cars of 90 score were scarce on all the markets.

MARKETS SLIGHTLY UNSETTLED.

While the tone of the markets was much firmer and stocks were readily moved, there is some speculation as to whether this condition will continue. The better demand, which may have been largely speculative, does not remove the fundamental causes of the long period of depression.

Receipts at the four large eastern markets continue heavy, being practically 20,000 tubs heavier for the first half of the week than for the previous week. However, this may have been caused partly by the holiday on the first day of the previous week.

The weekly report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association, dated Jan. 7, indicates a slight decrease in production and shows the make as 33.9% heavier than the same week of last year, and 7.3% lighter than the previous week. The corresponding percentages of the preceding report were 48.4% and 3.8%.

Arrivals of foreign butter were much lighter, but offerings from some countries were still weak. Consequently there is some feeling among operators that after the speculative flurry has worn off and buyers' stocks have been replenished, it may be found difficult to dispose of the heavy incoming supply.

Arrivals of foreign butter at New York amounted to 200 casks of Danish, brought by the steamer *Mountclay* from Hamburg. Another cargo is expected soon. Some of the cargo of about 20,000 boxes of Australian, which arrived at San Francisco some time ago, has been shipped to Chicago and three eastern markets, where it is being held at prices too high to interest buyers at present. Toward the close of the week offerings from foreign markets were as follows: Danish, 35¢ c. i. f.; Australian, 26¢ c. i. f.; and New Zealand, 23½¢ c. i. f. All these offerings, except the New Zealand, of which some was purchased, are too high to interest American buyers.

## CHEESE MARKETS HOLD STEADY DESPITE ADVERSE CONDITIONS

### Gain in Volume of Business Slower than Expected—Steady Tone to Distributing Markets.

While cheese markets seem to be gaining slightly each week so far as volume of business is concerned, the gain is much smaller than dealers have expected. The natural course of the markets was interrupted to a certain extent during the week ending Jan. 14 by outside influences, principally the sharp break in the butter and egg markets, which, even though exhibiting signs of recovery before the week ended, were unsettled at the close with further declines not unlikely.

The January break in butter prices was not entirely unexpected, as production has been running considerably heavier the past few months, although other factors, such as imports, have been of some consequence. Any marked increase in the production of butter is obviously of concern to the cheese trade, because should such a condition result in butter prices continuing to seek lower levels, cheese prices would eventually react accordingly.

COLD WEATHER HINDERS SHIPMENTS.

Cheese markets still find their chief support resting in anticipated demand. Buying has been light for some time, but, although the reaction of the butter and egg markets is a fact, a good many Wisconsin dealers report that more inquiries are now being received. This has helped to create continued confidence in the situation. Shipping conditions have continued bad in some parts of the producing sections because of zero weather. This has interfered with business to some extent.

Light receipts of fresh cheese and good demand for cured have contributed to a steady tone in distributing markets. In some markets asking prices on cured have advanced to such a point that a few buyers have turned to fresh, if of good quality for the season. This tendency and the fact that market conditions generally are so unsettled has caused some holders to let go of their holdings of cured cheese, except for limited amounts of very fancy stuff, for which they already have an outlet later on.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING JAN. 14, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

| CREAMERY BUTTER. | New York. | Chicago. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 35½ | 34 | 36 | 37 | 34¾ |
| Tuesday | 34½ | 32 | 34½ | 35 | 32 |
| Wednesday | 34½ | 31 | 35 | 35 | 32½ |
| Thursday | 35 | 32 | 36 | 36 | 32½ |
| Friday | 36½ | 33½ | 36½ | 36½ | 33½ |
| Saturday | 37½ | 34 | 37½ | 36½ | 33½ |
| Average for week | 35.58 | 32.75 | 35.92 | 36.00 | 32.96 |
| Previous week | 38.60 | 36.00 | 39.40 | 39.90 | 35.30 |
| Corresponding week last year | 53.08 | 48.63 | 53.58 | 53.33 | 42.16 |

| AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins) | New York. | Chicago. | Boston. | San Francisco.[1] | Wisconsin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 21–21½ | 20½–21 | 21–21½ | 22 | ..... |
| Tuesday | 21–21½ | 19½–20½ | 21–21½ | 23 | 20½ |
| Wednesday | 21–21½ | 20 –21 | 21–21½ | 21 | 20½ |
| Thursday | 21–21½ | 20 –21 | 21–21½ | 21 | 20½ |
| Friday | 21–21½ | 20 –21 | 21–21½ | 20 | 20 |
| Saturday | 21–21½ | 20 –21 | 21–21½ | 20 | 20 |
| Average for week | 21.25 | 20.46 | 21.25 | 21.17 | 20.15 |
| Previous week | 21.25 | 20.65 | 21.50 | 19.50 | 20.03 |
| Corresponding week last year | 27.50 | 23.75 | 24.67 | 22.58 | 24.58 |

[1] Flats.

Wolesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 31½ | Friday | 32½ |
| Tuesday | 30 | Saturday | 32½ |
| Wednesday | 30 | | |
| Thursday | 31½ | Average | 31.34 |

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

| | Week ending Jan. 14. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUTTER. | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Receipts for week | 9,616,264 | 8,760,100 | 7,511,513 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 18,376,364 | 8,760,100 | 14,512,283 |
| Put into cold storage | 1,152,592 | 790,776 | 478,809 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 2,718,536 | 2,907,384 | 3,149,362 |
| Change during week | −1,565,944 | −2,116,608 | −2,670,517 |
| Total holdings | 30,275,299 | 31,841,243 | 32,154,907 |
| CHEESE. | | | |
| Receipts for week | 2,669,260 | 2,120,008 | 2,662,190 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 4,789,268 | 2,120,008 | 5,366,664 |
| Put into cold storage | 342,785 | 185,085 | 185,168 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 710,137 | 624,696 | 1,131,725 |
| Change during week | −367,352 | −439,611 | −946,557 |
| Total holdings | 10,085,203 | 10,452,555 | 11,337,684 |
| DRESSED POULTRY. | | | |
| Receipts for week | 5,865,290 | 6,464,429 | 5,311,483 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 12,329,719 | 6,464,429 | 12,965,057 |
| Put into cold storage | 2,755,678 | 4,893,912 | 3,209,145 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 1,846,429 | 1,232,865 | 1,619,547 |
| Change during week | +909,249 | +3,661,047 | +1,589,598 |
| Total holdings | 75,600,670 | 74,691,421 | 63,389,076 |
| EGGS. | *Cases.* | *Cases.* | *Cases.* |
| Receipts for week | 179,861 | 155,584 | 122,945 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 335,445 | 155,584 | 256,136 |
| Put into cold storage | 5,325 | 4,874 | 2,523 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 120,984 | 140,806 | 81,747 |
| Change during week | −115,659 | −135,932 | −79,224 |
| Total holdings | 331,950 | 447,609 | 83,214 |

### Good Coffee Crop in Costa Rica.

The 1921–22 coffee crop of Costa Rica is estimated at 38,000,000 to 41,000,000 lbs., according to the American consul at San Jose. The average crop is only about 32,959,000 lbs. Coffee buyers expect good prices and are paying 13–16¢. per lb., washed and cleaned on board ship. This price includes an export tax of 1½¢ per lb.

# Fruits and Vegetables

## MIDWINTER PRODUCE MARKETS FIRM; SHIPMENTS INCREASING

**Potatoes, Cabbage, and Onions Advance in Price—Apples and Sweet Potatoes Fairly Steady.**

Prices showed a definitely upward trend for the four weeks ending Jan. 15, although increasing supplies caused a slight weakening in some lines. Onion markets have advanced sharply. Potatoes assumed a much stronger tone. Apples and sweet potatoes held fairly steady under decreasing supplies. Cabbage markets, after reaching the season's high point early in January, declined toward the middle of the month, but held a range still nearly double that of a year ago. Season's car-lot movement to the middle of January was slightly less than for last season. Several commodities showed reduced shipments, but potatoes were about 12% heavier

STRONG POTATO MARKET.

*Potatoes.*—Potato shipments, which were extremely light at the year's close, have increased rapidly, and by the middle of January were moving at a rate heavier than a year ago. Movement from late-shipping States for the season is about one-fourth heavier than for the 1920-21 season to same date. The bulk of the supply was from Maine, New York, Colorado, and the North Central States. Prices at shipping points advanced during the four weeks 35–40¢ per 100 lbs. Eastern sacked Round Whites sold around $2, f. o. b.; Northern stock $1.75–$1.85 and Maine Green Mountains, in bulk, $1.66–$1.76. Colorado and Idaho Rurals brought $1.15–$1.30 cash to growers compared with 80–90¢ a month ago. Similar gains in consuming markest brought sales to jobbers to a general range of $1.95–$2.40 for sacked stock. Round Whites in bulk ranged $2.35–$2.45 per 100 lbs. in New York.

*Onions.*—Onion prices, which had held at a steady range of $5–$6 for several weeks, have advanced $1–$1.50 since the first of the year. At Connecticut Valley shipping points Yellow Globes closed at $6.50 per 100-lb. sack, the price having nearly doubled since harvest time. A range of $6–$7 prevailed in consuming markets on Jan. 15. California Australian Brown stock was quoted at $6–$7.50 in middle western markets. Shipments have increased in volume until they are slightly heavier than during January, 1921, although the season's total is only about two-thirds of the movement last year to date.

CABBAGE IN LIMITED SUPPLY.

*Cabbage.*—Light supplies of cabbage in consuming centers the latter part of December resulted in a steadily advancing market. Recent heavier car-lot shipments of late stock and the appearance of early southern varieties caused declines the middle of January. Shipments for the season to date are about 10% less than last season. The upward trend of prices continued until a weekly range for New York Danish stock of $45–$60 per ton bulk was reached early in January, a few sales being made at $68 in Philadelphia. Declines followed in most markets, bringing prices to a closing range of $15–$20. Northern Danish stock advanced $10 in Chicago to a peak of $55–$60 but closed at $40–$45. Prices at shipping points were at $40–$50 the first of the year but closed lower at $40–$43. Light supplies of early Florida cabbage have begun to move, Wakefield stock selling in New York City at $2.50–$3 per 1½ bu. hamper.

*Apples.*—Apple shipments have been moving in steadily decreasing volume during the past month. Moderate supplies in city markets have resulted in a generally steady tone. A slightly lower tendency the first part of January was followed by a firmer tone and prices closed at about the range prevailing the middle of December. New York and Michigan Baldwins, A–2½, closed at $7.25–$8 per bbl. in city markets and Maine No. 1 stock from cold storage was firm at $7–$8. In New York producing sections, prices ruled 50¢ lower at $6.50 f. o. b. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Jonathans continued to sell at a jobbing range of $2.25–$3, and Spitzenburgs were strong at $2.75–$3.50.

*Sweet potatoes.*—New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland continue to furnish the bulk of the sweet potato supplies; Tennessee Nancy Halls are going mostly to middle western cities. Shipments are moving in steady volume and are slightly heavier for the season to date than for a similar period last season. Markets have been steady to firm for eastern stock, but slightly weaker for Nancy Halls. New Jersey yellow varieties closed firm at $2–$2.50 per bu. hamper and Delaware and Maryland stock at $1.60–$1.90. Tennessee Nancy Halls weakened to a close of $1.25–$1.35.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

California *cauliflower* is supplying the market at $1.50–$2 per crate, a range 50¢–$1 lower than that prevailing the middle of December. Shipments are decreasing, but the season's volume is about equal to that of last season. Movement of celery has been about 20% heavier than last season. Prices advanced $2–$3 per crate, closing strong at $8.50–$10. California Iceberg *lettuce* closed weak in the Middle West, but was strong in New York the middle of January at $4.50–$5 per crate. Shipments to date were heavier than for last season. The car-lot supply of *spinach* at present is mainly from Virginia and Texas. Shipments from all States averaged less than 100 cars per week during November and December but are increasing in January. Virginia Savoy spinach averaged $3–$4 per bbl. in leading markets and Texas stock $1.40–$2.25 per bu. Florida *strawberries* were selling the middle of the month at 40–60¢ per qt. Shipments are mostly by express in less than car lots.

**The tomato acreage** in four Florida east coast counties is estimated at 10,138 acres, an increase of about one-third over last season, but slightly less than the average of the preceding five years.

### PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, No. 1, per 100 lbs. Sacked.

| Market. | Carloads received.[1] | This season. Jan. 16. | This season. Jan. 9. | One year ago. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York.. | 357 | [2] $2.20–2.35 | [2] $2.20–2.35 | [2] $1.80–1.95 |
| Boston..... | 177 | 2.25–2.35 | 2.35–2.40 | 1.75–1.90 |
| Philadelphia | 137 | 2.15 | 2.35–2.40 | 1.60–1.75 |
| Pittsburgh.. | 124 | 2.25–2.35 | 2.30–2.35 | 1.65 |
| Cincinnati.. | 41 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 1.50–1.65 |
| Chicago..... | 209 | [3] 1.90–2.05 | [3] 200.–2.15 | [3] 1.20–1.40 |
| St. Louis... | 71 | 2.20 | 2.00 | [3] 1.40–1.50 |
| Kansas City. | 120 | [3, 4] 2.00–2.10 | [3, 4] 2.10 | [3] 1.70 |
| SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Yellow varieties, per bu. hamper. | | | | |
| New York.. | 41 | $2.00–2.25 | $2.00–2.25 | $1.75–2.00 |
| Boston..... | 12 | 1.65–1.75 | 1.85 | 1.75 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | 1.60–1.65 | 1.50–1.60 | 1.40–1.50 |
| Pittsburgh.. | 48 | 2.25 | 1.90–2.00 | 1.65–2.25 |
| Cincinnati.. | 10 | [5] 1.15–1.35 | [5] 1.35 | [5] 1.80 |
| Chicago..... | 35 | [5] 1.25–1.35 | [5] 1.35–1.50 | [5] 1.75–2.00 |
| St. Louis... | 2 | ..... | [5] 1.00 | [5] 1.75–1.85 |
| Kansas City. | 3 | [5] 1.25 | [5] 1.40 | [5] 1.50–1.60 |
| CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish type, per ton, Bulk. | | | | |
| New York.. | 79 | $52.0055.00 | $55.00–58.00 | $18.00–20.00 |
| Boston..... | 27 | [6] 3.50 | [6] 3.75 | [6] 1.00–1.25 |
| Philadelphia | 53 | 45.00–55.00 | 50.00 | 15.00–18.00 |
| Pittsburgh.. | 63 | 50.00–53.00 | 60.00 | 22.00–23.00 |
| Cincinnati.. | 19 | 60.00 | 60.00–65.00 | 25.00 |
| Chicago..... | 71 | 40.00–45.00 | 50.00–55.00 | 19.00–20.00 |
| St. Louis... | 46 | 50.00 | 50.00–60.00 | 25.00 |
| Kansas City. | 30 | [2] 3.25 | [2] 3.25–3.50 | [2] 1.60–1.75 |
| ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes per 100-lb. Sack. | | | | |
| New York.. | 68 | $6.75–7.00 | $6.25–6.50 | $1.00–1.25 |
| Boston..... | 25 | 7.00 | 6.25–6.50 | 1.25–1.50 |
| Philadelphia | 27 | 6.50–7.00 | 6.15–6.25 | 1.35–1.40 |
| Pittsburgh.. | 19 | 6.50 | 6.00–6.50 | 1.75–2.00 |
| Cincinnati.. | 10 | 6.75 | 6.25–6.50 | 1.40 |
| Chicago..... | 51 | 6.50–7.00 | 6.50–7.00 | 1.10–1.25 |
| St. Louis... | 5 | [7] 6.85–7.00 | [7] 6.50 | [7] 1.35–1.50 |
| Kansas City. | 15 | 6.00 | 5.50–6.00 | 1.25–1.50 |
| APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½ inch, Barrels. | | | | |
| New York.. | 91 | $7.25–7.50 | $7.25–7.50 | $4.00–4.25 |
| Boston..... | 6 | [8] 7.00–8.00 | [8] 7.00–8.00 | 4.50–4.75 |
| Philadelphia | 15 | 7.50 | 7.25–7.50 | 4.50–4.75 |
| Pittsburgh.. | 41 | 7.25–7.50 | 7.25–7.50 | 4.00–4.50 |
| Cincinnati.. | 7 | 7.50 | 6.75–7.00 | 4.50 |
| Chicago..... | 9 | 7.75–8.00 | 7.00–7.50 | 4.00–4.50 |
| APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans and Spitzenburgs, Boxes. | | | | |
| New York.. | 97 | $2.85–3.40 | [9] $2.50–3.00 | $3.50–4.00 |
| Boston..... | 5 | [10] 2.35–2.50 | ..... | [10] 2.15–2.40 |
| Philadelphia | 21 | 2.85–3.50 | 2.25–2.50 | 3.00–3.50 |
| Pittsburgh.. | 23 | ..... | 2.25–2.75 | 2.75–3.50 |
| Chicago..... | 27 | 2.40–2.75 | 2.25–2.75 | 3.00–3.25 |
| St. Louis... | 3 | 2.75 | [9] 3.25 | [9] 3.25–3.55 |
| Kansas City. | 9 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50–3.00 |
| **Prices, f. o. b. Shipping Points.** | | | | |
| POTATOES (100 lbs.). | | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y.... | | $1.98–2.02 | $1.95 | $1.35–1.40 |
| Presque Isle, Me.... | | [2] 1.71–1.76 | [2] 1.71–1.76 | [2] 1.20–1.25 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | | 1.75–1.85 | 1.85 | 1.03–1.13 |
| Minneapolis, Minn.. | | 1.70–1.80 | 1.80–1.85 | 1.10 |
| Waupaca, Wis.... | | 1.90 | 1.80–1.95 | 1.05–110 |
| Idaho Falls, Idaho . | | [11] 1.15 | [11] 1.25 | [11] .65 |
| Greeley, Colo.... | | [11] 1.30 | [11] 1.40–1.50 | [11] .75–.85 |
| CABBAGE (Ton bulk). | | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y. . | | 37.00–40.00 | 40.00–42.00 | 10.00–11.00 |
| Wisconsin points.. | | 40.00–43.00 | 42.00–44.00 | ..... |
| San Benito, Tex.... | | 25.00 | ..... | ..... |
| ONIONS (100 lbs.). | | | | |
| Massachusetts points | | 7.00 | 6.00–6.25 | ..... |
| APPLES (barrels). | | | | |
| Rochester, N. Y.... | | 7.00 | 6.50 | 3.60–3.75 |
| APPLES (boxes). | | | | |
| Spokane, Wash... | | 2.00 | 1.85–2.25 | 2.00 |

[1] For week ending Jan. 16.
[2] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[6] Barrels.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] Maine No. 1, cold storage.
[9] Winesaps.
[10] Auction sales.
[11] Wagonloads cash to growers.

### CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

| Commodity. | Week ending Jan. 14. | Same week last season. | Previous week this season. | This season to Jan. 14. | Last season to Jan. 14. | Total last seasou. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples: | | | | | | |
| Box areas. | 620 | 458 | 596 | 46,920 | 29,123 | 36,297 |
| Bbl. areas. | 248 | 987 | 193 | 23,489 | 59,671 | 72,784 |
| Cabbage: | | | | | | |
| 1921 season | 858 | 933 | 656 | 27,250 | 29,997 | 33,287 |
| New..... | 52 | 49 | 10 | [1] 71 | [1] 80 | [1] 1,516 |
| Cauliflower . | 132 | 147 | 207 | 2,179 | 2,113 | 3,825 |
| Celery: | | | | | | |
| 1921 season | 397 | 390 | 347 | 10,626 | 8,863 | 10,373 |
| New..... | 6 | 37 | 0 | [1] 6 | [1] 44 | [1] 4,175 |
| Lettuce..... | 514 | 538 | 631 | 4,069 | 3,787 | 18,218 |
| Onions..... | 439 | 536 | 399 | 17,591 | 23,132 | 28,190 |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | |
| Sweet..... | 375 | 528 | 441 | 12,657 | 12,510 | 17,882 |
| White.... | 3,960 | 3,264 | 3,113 | 154,263 | 137,602 | 196,962 |
| Spinach..... | 201 | 121 | 138 | 1,094 | 878 | 4,705 |
| Vegetables, mixed.. | 267 | 248 | 188 | 772 | 789 | 14,993 |
| Total.. | 8,069 | 8,236 | 6,919 | 300,910 | 308,465 | 437,516 |

[1] Not included in totals.

# Grain

## SAGGING TENDENCY EVIDENT IN WHEAT FUTURES; CORN DOWN

### Large Visible Supply and Poor Flour Demand Act as Bearish Influences in Wheat Markets.

Price changes in the grain market were slight during the week ending Jan. 16, but there was a sagging tendency and all markets but Winnipeg were fractionally lower for the May future. The more distant future, July, which represents the new crop in the winter wheat markets, was a little weaker than the May. Corn sagged with wheat.

The wheat market was between two influences and was somewhat affected by a third. A big visible supply combined with a very poor flour demand is a glaring reality of the present, and this had a bearish influence. On the other hand, an apparent shortage of supplies a few months hence has been, and is, a bullish feature of the market. Yet this is somewhat tempered by the fact that the winter wheat harvest is only five months away. Even the very low condition of the crop in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma has not had a very great sustaining influence on the July future.

#### NET CHANGES IN FUTURES.

The net changes in the May and July futures in the different markets for the week were as follows: Chicago May wheat ¼¢ lower and May corn ⅜¢ lower; Minneapolis May wheat ¼¢ and Kansas City ½¢ lower. Winnipeg May was 1¢ higher. The changes in the July future were, Chicago July wheat 1¢ and July corn ½¢ lower; Minneapolis July wheat 1¾¢ and Kansas City 1¢ lower, while Winnipeg July wheat was 1¢ higher.

Closing quotations on the 16th were as follows: Chicago May wheat $1.11½ and May corn 53¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.18½, Kansas City $1.03⅜ and Winnipeg $1.10. The close for the July futures was: Chicago July wheat $1 and July corn 54½¢; Minneapolis July wheat $1.12⅜, Kansas City 94⅝¢, and Winnipeg $1.07⅝.

In the Chicago market on the 16th No. 2 Red Winter wheat sold at 6–7¢ over May and No. 2 Hard Winter at 1–3¢ under May. No. 2 Mixed and Yellow corn sold at 4½¢ under May. No. 3 White oats sold at 34¼¢. The price paid to farmers for No. 2 corn in central Iowa on the 16th was approximately 34¼¢.

A factor that had a temporary effect in the markets was rain in the drought area of the Southwest. Unofficial reports later said that the predipitation was insufficient to give the desired relief from the long drought. An export demand developed for low-grade flour, which was said to take all the surplus in store at New York and also the surplus at some of the large milling centers. For some time past this grade of flour had been unsalable at any price that mills could accept. The purchases were said to be for Russia.

#### SOME EXPORT SALES REPORTED.

A little export business was done last week in American wheat, with Omaha reporting a sale of 200,000 bus. of Hard Winter via the Gulf. On the 13th the seaboard reported sales of 1,500,000 bus. of Canadian wheat for export. A feature of the general export business that has attracted attention of late has been the very heavy purchases by Germany. It was estimated in trade circles that in the last two weeks Germany purchased 7,000,000 bus. of Argentine wheat. Germany was a heavy buyer of American wheat throughout the late summer and the fall months. Some members of the grain trade take this heavy buying by Germany as a reflection of poorer crop conditions in central Europe than have been officially reported.

The visible supply statement issued on the 16th showed a decrease of 1,441,000 bus. of wheat in the United States for the week. This made the total visible supply 46,400,000 bus. The amount of wheat and flour on ocean poassage on the 16th was estimated at 34,080,000 bus., compared with 38,840,000 a year ago.

The visible supply of corn in the United States decreased 528,000 bus. last week, making the total 24,260,000.

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### Number of Purebred Cattle on Farms Placed at 1,981,514 Head.

The number of purebred cattle on farms on Jan. 1, 1920, was 1,981,514, or 3% of the total number of cattle (66,810,836), according to the Census Bureau.

The States reporting the largest numbers of purebred cattle were as follows: Iowa, 171,645; New York, 155,185; Wisconsin, 137,527; Texas, 113,107; Illinois, 109,996; and Missouri, 102,939.

The percentage of all cattle which were purebred ranged from less than 1% in Louisiana and Florida to 9.3% in Massachusetts. The States reporting the largest percentages of purebred cattle in 1920 were Massachusetts, with 9.3%; New Hampshire, with 7.7%; New York, with 7.2%; Vermont, with 6.8%; New Jersey, with 6.5%; Connecticut, with 6.3%; and Maine, with 6.1%. These States are interested primarily in raising cattle for dairy purposes.

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### GRAIN EXPORTS.

**Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.**

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending Jan. 14, 1922: | | | | | |
| Atlantic ports[1] | 1,525 | 1,448 | ..... | 165 | 347 |
| Gulf ports[2] | 397 | 460 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific ports[3] | 1,007 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,929 | 1,908 | ..... | 165 | 347 |
| Previous week | 3,044 | 2,810 | ..... | 160 | 55 |
| Corresponding week last year | 3,116 | 265 | 25 | 927 | 933 |
| Total July 1, 1921, to Jan. 14, 1922 | 140,501 | 24,725 | 535 | 17,792 | 5,870 |
| Corresponding period last year | 167,906 | 4,855 | 2,485 | 13,806 | 23,052 |

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

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### Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | May | 112¾ | 111⅝ | 109 | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 111⅞ |
| | July | 102 | 101 | 98⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅜ | 100⅛ |
| Corn | May | 53⅝ | 53⅜ | 52¼ | 53¼ | 53⅜ | 53½ |
| | July | 55½ | 54⅞ | 54⅜ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54¾ |
| Oats | May | 39⅛ | 38¾ | 37¾ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ |
| | July | 39¾ | 39⅜ | 38½ | 39⅛ | 39⅜ | 39⅛ |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | May | 105⅛ | 104 | 101 | 103 | 103⅜ | 104 |
| | July | 96½ | 95⅝ | 92¼ | 94½ | 93⅜ | 94½ |
| Corn | May | 46⅞ | 46⅛ | 45¾ | 46⅛ | 46⅝ | 46⅛ |
| | July | 48⅞ | 48½ | 47⅜ | 48⅜ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| Oats | May | 36¾ | 36½ | 35½ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |

### GRAIN PRICES.

**Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week ending Friday, Jan. 13, 1922.**

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | ..... | 111¼ | 111¼ | ..... | ..... | 110¾ |
| | No. 2 | 108 | 109½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109 |
| Red Winter | No. 3 | 115 | 117 | 115⅜ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Nor. Spg. | No. 1 | 135 | 136 | 135 | 133 | 137 | 136 |
| | No. 2 | 128 | 133 | 131 | 131 | 135 | 132 |
| | No. 3 | 125 | 128 | 126 | 124 | 127 | 128 |
| | No. 4 | 117 | 120 | 119 | 119 | 121 | 121 |
| Northern Spg. | No. 3 | ..... | 126 | ..... | 125 | ..... | 121 |
| | No. 4 | 108 | 115 | 109 | 115 | 112 | 111 |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Hrd. Wir. | No. 1 | ..... | 121 | ..... | 116 | 113 | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 117⅝ | 119½ | 116¾ | 119¾ | 119 | 119 |
| | No. 3 | 114⅜ | 117¼ | 117 | 116½ | 118 | 117½ |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 111 | 114½ | 110½ | 107¾ | ..... | 113 |
| | No. 2 | 110⅜ | 111⅝ | 110¾ | 111 | 111¾ | 113⅜ |
| | No. 3 | 110⅜ | 111 | 108 | 109½ | 109 | 114⅜ |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 111 | 110 | 101 | 100¼ | ..... |
| Yellow Hard Winter | No. 2 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 101 | 105 | 106 |
| | No. 3 | 105 | ..... | ..... | 102 | 105 | 103 |
| Red Winter | No. 3 | ..... | 111 | 111 | 113 | 115 | 113⅜ |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 107 | 107½ | 108 | 108 | 108⅜ |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| Dark Hrd. Wir. | No. 3 | ..... | 111 | 112 | ..... | 112 | ..... |
| Hard Winter | No. 2 | 107⅞ | 106⅜ | 103 | 104 | 111 | 107 |
| | No. 3 | 105 | 103 | 104½ | 108 | 108 | 101 |
| | No. 4 | ..... | ..... | 104 | 97 | 105 | ..... |
| Yellow Hard Winter | No. 2 | 100½ | 101 | 101⅝ | ..... | 102 | ..... |
| | No. 3 | 99½ | 100½ | 100 | 100 | 101 | 102 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| Red Winter | No. 2 | 119½ | 123 | 120¾ | 122½ | 122 | 121¾ |
| | No. 3 | 118¼ | 118 | ..... | 116 | 116¼ | 118 |
| | No. 4 | 116½ | 114¼ | 114 | 112 | 113¼ | 113 |

CORN.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 48 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 49¼ | 48¾ |
| | No. 3 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47½ | 48¼ | 47¾ |
| | No. 4 | 45¾ | 46 | 46½ | 46⅞ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 49½ | 49½ | ..... | 49½ | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¾ | 49¼ | 49 |
| | No. 3 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47½ | 47¾ | 48¼ | 48 |
| | No. 4 | 45¾ | 46 | 46½ | 46½ | 47½ | 46¾ |
| Mixed | No. 2 | 48 | 48¼ | 48 | 48½ | 49¼ | 49 |
| | No. 3 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47 | 47½ | 48¼ | 47¾ |
| | No. 4 | 45¾ | 46 | 46¼ | 46½ | 47 | 46¾ |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Yellow | No. 3 | 40¼ | 40¾ | 41 | 41½ | 42 | 41¼ |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 42½ | 42½ | 42¼ | 42½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| Yellow | No. 2 | 44 | 44 | 43½ | 43 | 44 | 45⅜ |
| Mixed | No. 2 | 41½ | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42¼ | 43¼ |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 41 | ..... | 40¾ | ..... | 40½ | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 40⅞ | ..... | 40¾ | 40½ | 40½ | 40¾ |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 41 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40½ | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 41 | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40½ | 40¾ |
| | No. 3 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | 40¼ |
| Mixed | No. 1 | 40¾ | 40½ | 40½ | ..... | 40½ | 40¼ |
| | No. 2 | 40⅜ | 42½ | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | 40¾ |
| | No. 3 | 40½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40½ | 40½ |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 47⅜ | 47½ | 47¼ | 47 | 47½ | ..... |
| | No. 2 | ..... | 47½ | 47 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| | No. 3 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | 47 | ..... |
| Yellow | No. 1 | ..... | 48 | 47½ | 47¼ | 48 | 47½ |
| | No. 2 | 48 | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47 | 47½ | 47½ |
| | No. 3 | 47½ | 47 | 47 | 46½ | 47 | 47 |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 46½ | ..... | ..... | 46½ | 46½ |

OATS.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 37 | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | 37¾ | 37½ |
| | No. 3 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| | No. 4 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33½ | 33¼ | 33½ | 33¾ |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 31½ | 33 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 33 | 32½ |
| | No. 3 | 31½ | 32 | 32 | 31½ | 32 | 32¼ |
| | No. 4 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31¼ | 32 | 31¼ |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 3 | 34 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34½ | 35 | 36 |
| OMAHA. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 3 | 32½ | 33⅜ | 32⅜ | 32¾ | 33¼ | 33½ |
| | No. 4 | 32 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | 32¾ | 32½ |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 36½ | 37 |
| | No. 3 | 37¼ | 37½ | 36 | 35¾ | 36 | 35½ |
| | No. 4 | ..... | 36½ | 35 | 35½ | 35 | 35 |

RYE.

| | | Sat. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO. | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | | 78¾ | 80½ | 79 | ..... | 78½ | ..... |
| MINNEAPOLIS. | | | | | | | |
| Western | No. 2 | 73¼ | 75 | 74 | 72 | 73½ | 72½ |

**Broom corn millet or hog millet seed** is grown more largely for feeding purposes than any of the other millets. Colorado, South Dakota, and North Dakota have been the leading States in the production of this variety of millet during the past few years.

# Hay and Feed

## COLDER WEATHER DURING WEEK CAUSES FIRMER HAY MARKETS

**Large Increase in Receipts at Kansas City—Quality of Hay Being Marketed Only Fair.**

More seasonable weather during the week ending Jan. 14 caused a slightly firmer condition in the hay market situation throughout the South and East. Because of light receipts generally, prices were firm except for the low grades. The quality of the hay being marketed, reports indicate, is only fair, and in several markets sufficient hay of good quality was not available to fill all the orders received. The poor hay not only sold at low prices but had a depressing effect upon the price of the better grades at some of the markets.

The recent freight reductions apparently have had but little effect upon the movement of hay and receipts were again light except at Kansas City, where they were three times larger than those of the previous week. The receipts of hay in carloads at several of the principal markets for the weeks ending Jan. 7 and 14, 1922, and Jan. 15, 1921, are shown in the following table:

| Cities. | 1922 Jan. 14. | 1922 Jan. 7. | 1921 Jan. 15. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 89 | 48 | 93 |
| New York | 71 | 102 | 188 |
| Pittsburgh | 93 | 61 | 109 |
| Cincinnati | 120 | 50 | 174 |
| Chicago | 349 | 179 | 368 |
| Minneapolis and St. Paul | 80 | 74 | 131 |
| Kansas City | 693 | 214 | 744 |
| Los Angeles | 110 | 45 | 52 |
| San Francisco | 65 | 44 | 71 |

TIMOTHY PRICES FLUCTUATE NARROWLY.

*Timothy.*—Only small price changes were reported from the various timothy markets and these were caused entirely by local conditions. While there was a firm tone to prices at most markets, it could hardly be said that there was an upward trend to the market generally. At Boston and Philadelphia prices were 50¢ per ton lower than at the close of the previous week. At New York prices were unchanged, but receipts were light, and it was reported that country loadings were also light because offers were not satisfactory to producers and shippers. The lack of good hay at Pittsburgh caused buyers to advance prices 50¢ per ton on No. 1 timothy.

MORE ACTIVITY IN SOUTH.

A little more activity was evident in several southern markets, including Savannah, Jacksonville, and New Orleans. Colder weather stimulated demand, and as stocks were light the few cars available were readily disposed of.

In the central western markets the volume of business was rather light. At Cincinnati the demand for top grades was good and this character of hay sold at premiums ranging from 50¢ to $1 per ton. There was a large amount of poor hay, however, which it was very difficult to sell even at considerable discount. Because of the increasing receipts of low grade hay, shippers were advised to withhold shipments until a better demand prevailed. Although total receipts were large at Kansas City, only 44 cars were of timothy and prices held steady.

(Concluded on page 61, column 2.)

## DEMAND AND MOVEMENT LIGHT IN SLUGGISH FEED MARKETS

**Offerings of Mill Feeds Somewhat Larger During Past Week—Most Prices Slightly Lower.**

Offerings of mill feeds were somewhat larger during the week ending Jan. 14. The situation at the close of the week was unsettled and indicated a weaker market and slightly lower prices for most feedstuffs.

The demand for immediate shipment was fairly good. On the other hand, there was a less urgent inquiry for future delivery shipment. High protein feeds were easier to obtain for quick shipment. Exporters did not appear to be interested and many resellers were quoting lower prices than were asked by mills.

Receipts in markets were fair, the movement to the interior light. Stocks in warehouses and in dealers' hands were reported as practically unchanged from last week.

*Wheat mill feeds.*—Offerings of wheat feeds were good, especially for distant deliveries. Many mills were said to have caught up with old orders and are quoting freely for February-March delivery at $1 less than prompt shipment prices. Considerable pressure to sell for future shipment developed the latter part of the week both from spring wheat mills and western jobbers. The prices named, however, were about $2 per ton above those offered by buyers and little business resulted. Flour middlings and red dog were decidedly dull and declined about $1 per ton. Transit offerings of flour middlings were good and were quoted $1-$1.50 per ton below mill prices. Stocks of bran and middlings in Buffalo warehouses were reported as 8,100 and 1,500 tons, respectively.

*Cottonseed meal and cake.*—The demand for cottonseed meal and cake was limited, but prices held firm. The export inquiry was slack and domestic inquiries light. Little Rock and Oklahoma City quoted 43% meal at $38.50 and $38, respectively. Offerings were good. Resellers were reported as pressing sales in a few markets by discounting prices in order to obtain shipping instructions. Movement was good; stocks fairly heavy.

*Linseed meal and cake.*—The domestic demand for linseed meal was fair, the export demand light. Offerings were liberal, but mills are reported as somewhat slow in making deliveries. Stocks at mills are light. Northwestern feeders continue to be interested only in prompt shipment offerings and only to the extent of their actual requirements. The trade held aloof. Dealers hesitated about contracting heavily at prevailing prices for future delivery. Quotations showed little change from last week.

*Gluten feed.*—A reduction of $2 per ton on gluten feed was announced by principal manufacturers in order to encourage buyers. The price now quoted is guaranteed against decline, if any, on date of shipment. Offerings for prompt shipment were scarce; for 30 days shipment, good. Production and stocks in dealers' hands were quite ample to meet present requirements.

*Hominy feed.*—Hominy feed prices held fairly firm, although during the latter part of the week they were slightly easier, about 50¢ per ton lower in most markets than last week. The demand was scattered and was

(Concluded on page 61, column 3.)

### CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JAN. 14, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

| Commodity. | Boston.[1] | New York.[1] | Philadelphia.[1] | Baltimore.[1] | Richmond. | Atlanta. | New Orleans. | Memphis.[1] | Pittsburgh.[1] | Cincinnati.[1] | Chicago.[1] | Minneapolis.[1] | Kansas City.[1] | Los Angeles.[1] | San Francisco.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy and clover: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 timothy | 29.50 | 29.50 | 23.50 | 21.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 24.00 | 23.00 | 21.50 | 23.00 | 18.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Standard timothy | ..... | 28.50 | 22.50 | 20.50 | 24.00 | ..... | 25.00 | ..... | 21.50 | ..... | 21.50 | 17.00 | 12.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 timothy | 27.00 | 27.50 | 22.00 | 19.50 | 23.00 | 25.50 | 23.00 | 21.50 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 10.50 | 16.50 | 11.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 light clover, mixed | ..... | 27.50 | 21.50 | 20.00 | 24.00 | 25.50 | ..... | ..... | 19.50 | 19.00 | 21.00 | 16.50 | 13.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 clover, mixed | 25.00 | 25.00 | ..... | 19.00 | 23.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.50 | 18.00 | 18.50 | 16.00 | 12.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 clover | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | 24.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22.50 | 20.00 | 18.50 | 17.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alfalfa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 28.00 | 25.50 | 25.00 | 21.50 | 23.00 | 20.50 | 20.00 | 21.00 | 19.00 |
| Standard alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26.00 | 24.00 | ..... | 19.00 | 20.00 | 18.50 | 18.00 | 19.00 | 17.00 |
| No. 2 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | 23.00 | 20.50 | ..... | 15.00 | 17.00 | 15.00 | 15.25 | ..... | 15.00 |
| Prairie: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17.00 | 15.50 | 11.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 2 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 13.50 | 9.25 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 midland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14.00 | 11.00 | 8.50 | ..... | ..... |
| Grain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 wheat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.00 |
| No. 1 oat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | ..... |
| FEED (bagged) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat bran: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 30.00 | 29.50 | 29.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 32.00 | ..... | 24.50 | 29.00 | 27.50 | 25.00 | 21.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | 30.00 | 30.00 | 31.50 | 32.00 | 32.00 | ..... | 25.50 | 30.00 | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | 21.00 | 29.00 | 27.00 |
| Hard winter | ..... | 30.00 | 29.50 | ..... | ..... | 32.00 | 29.00 | ..... | 29.00 | 27.50 | 25.50 | ..... | 20.50 | 27.00 | ..... |
| Wheat middlings: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring (standard) | 30.50 | 29.50 | 29.50 | 29.50 | 32.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.00 | 27.50 | 25.00 | 21.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | 30.50 | ..... | 32.50 | ..... | ..... | 32.00 | 29.00 | ..... | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | 41.00 |
| Hard winter | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31.00 | 27.50 | ..... | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter wheat shorts | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31.50 | 27.50 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.00 | ..... | 28.00 |
| Wheat millrun | ..... | ..... | 31.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | 26.50 | 21.50 | ..... | 26.00 |
| Rye middlings | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | [2] 26.00 | ..... | 17.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| High protein meals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed | 51.50 | 50.75 | 46.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.00 | 48.00 | 46.00 | 43.00 | 48.00 | ..... | 54.00 |
| Cottonseed (41%) | ..... | ..... | 46.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41.00 | 36.00 | 43.00 | 42.00 | 43.50 | ..... | 43.50 | 40.00 | 44.00 |
| Cottonseed (36%) | 41.75 | 43.50 | 42.25 | ..... | ..... | 36.00 | 39.00 | 33.50 | 41.00 | 39.00 | 39.50 | ..... | 40.50 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.50 | ..... | 31.00 | 27.00 | 21.50 | ..... | 23.50 | 21.00 | ..... | 17.00 | 28.00 | 20.00 |
| Gluten feed | 41.80 | 41.00 | 40.75 | 42.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.50 | 37.55 | 34.65 | 42.50 | 39.00 | ..... | ..... |
| White hominy feed | 27.00 | 27.50 | 27.50 | 28.00 | 29.00 | 27.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26.00 | 21.50 | ..... | 23.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Yellow hominy feed | ..... | 27.00 | 26.50 | 27.50 | 29.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.50 | 20.50 | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Ground barley | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33.00 | 28.50 | 21.00 | 23.00 | [3] 32.00 | ..... |
| Dried beet pulp | ..... | 32.50 | ..... | 29.50 | ..... | 31.00 | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | 27.00 | ..... | 22.00 | 20.50 | 25.00 | ..... |

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

# Seeds

## BUSINESS STILL DULL; MINOR CHANGES IN PRICES RECORDED

**No Improvement in Demand During Week—Fairly Large Arrival of Rape Seed from Holland Reported.**

No improvement in the demand for field seeds was noted during the second week of January and prices remained at approximately the same level. A few markets were quoting red and alsike clover 25–50¢ per 100 lbs. higher, but others were offering these seeds at lower prices than the previous week. Timothy, redtop, and Kentucky bluegrass prices were firm but mostly unchanged.

*Clovers and alfalfa.*—Red clover prices continued to show a premium of about $4 over those for alsike clover and the relative demand for each at present seems to be about equal. Some seedsmen with small stocks of red clover are averse to purchasing additional supplies until they are certain that the quantity available for exportation from Europe is small. Italy is anxious to sell stocks which have accumulated from last year, but there is not much disposition on the part of a majority of the leading American importers to buy red clover seed from that source at this particular time. During the week ending Jan. 14 about 110,700 lbs. of red clover from Germany and 51,700 lbs. of alfalfa from Argentina arrived at New York, subject to the seed importation act.

### LARGE WHITE CLOVER IMPORTS.

Although the white clover seed crop for 1921 was much below normal, prices are somewhat below the average because of the largest importations of this seed ever recorded. During the six and one-half months ending Jan. 15, 1922, there was permitted entry 1,266,900 lbs., compared with only 44,100 lbs. for the same period a year ago and 979,041 lbs. for the 12 mos. ending June 30, 1913, which was the largest quantity ever imported up to the current fiscal year.

*Grasses.*—The export demand for timothy is only fair, while that for redtop and Kentucky bluegrass is fair to good. Prices for each of these were considered firmer than a week ago and some of the larger seedsmen were quoting them a little higher on their weekly price cards. In sympathy with these grasses, Canada bluegrass, orchard grass, and Italian and perennial rye grass prices are firm. Foreign correspondents indicate that surplus stocks of rye grasses are smaller than usual, but the American demand for them is not generally large. The imports of both perennial and Italian rye grass have been larger than normal and seedsmen's stocks are considered to be fully normal.

### MILLET PRICES BETTER ESTABLISHED.

*Millets and sorgos.*—Although millets and sorgos continue to be neglected by most seedsmen, a small movement to southern consuming sections is reported and millet seed prices have become better established. In the most important jobbing centers golden millet is being offered at $1.85–$2; common at $1.50–$1.80; Siberian at $1.70–$1.80; Hungarian at $2.10–$2.75; Japanese at $4.25–$4.75; and broom-corn millet at $1.75–$2 per 100 lbs. Amber and orange sorgo are being quoted mostly at about $1.75 and $1.85 per 100 lbs., respectively. Sumac sorgo prices are the same as or 5–10¢ higher than those for the orange variety.

*Miscellaneous.*—White kafir for seed purposes is being offered mostly at about $1.50 per 100 lbs.; red kafir at $2; milo and feterita at $1.75–$2. Prices for these grain sorghums for feed purposes were considerably lower than the foregoing.

Rapeseed prices were fairly stable despite the arrival at New York during the week of 253,000 lbs. of this seed from Holland. The imports during the past six and a half months have been somewhat above the average and seedsmen's stocks are believed to be normal or above.

### WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JAN. 14, 1922.

Prices given are for best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

| Kind of seed. | Average test. Purity. | Average test. Germination. | New York. | Baltimore. | Richmond. | Buffalo. | Toledo. | Louisville. | Chicago. | Minneapolis. | St. Louis. | Kansas City. | Denver. | Salt Lake City. | Av. for U. S., Jan. 15, 1921. | Av. for U. S., Jan. 17, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clovers: | P.ct. | P.ct. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red clover | 99.4 | 92 | 22.00 | 22.75 | 23.00 | 23.50 | 23.35 | 23.50 | 22.25 | 24.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 23.50 | 22.00 | 22.30 | 56.25 |
| Alsike clover | 98.3 | 91 | 18.50 | 18.50 | 21.75 | 18.00 | 19.35 | 18.50 | 18.25 | 20.00 | 17.50 | 19.00 | 19.50 | 20.50 | 27.90 | 56.20 |
| White clover | 96.9 | 91 | 36.00 | 34.00 | 42.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | 37.50 | 32.50 | 40.00 | 45.00 | 50.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 55.15 | 61.55 |
| Crimson clover | 98.2 | 91 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 10.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11.75 | ..... | 8.20 | 12.10 |
| Sweet clover | 98.9 | 90 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 13.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 8.50 | 7.75 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 8.00 | 14.70 | 33.15 |
| Lespedeza | 98.9 | 82 | ..... | 20.00 | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21.00 | 28.00 |
| Alfalfa | 99.5 | 91 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 20.00 | 18.25 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 17.00 | 19.00 | 18.00 | 17.00 | 16.00 | 16.50 | 20.35 | 41.70 |
| Grasses: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy | 99.6 | 93 | 7.75 | 7.25 | 7.75 | 7.25 | 7.20 | 7.50 | 7.00 | 6.75 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 14.20 |
| Redtop | 93.2 | 90 | 24.00 | 23.00 | 22.00 | 24.00 | ..... | 25.00 | 23.00 | 25.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 22.50 | ..... | 15.55 | 21.10 |
| Kentucky bluegrass | 83 | 78 | 48.00 | 45.00 | 49.00 | 46.00 | 47.00 | 47.50 | 46.50 | 50.00 | 60.00 | 50.00 | 43.00 | ..... | 28.05 | 29.30 |
| Canada bluegrass | ..... | ..... | 37.50 | 36.00 | ..... | 37.00 | ..... | ..... | 38.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orchard grass | 86.9 | 87 | 16.50 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 21.00 | 18.25 | 17.50 | 21.00 | 19.00 | 22.00 | 18.25 | ..... | 15.90 | 26.30 |
| Italian rye grass | 97.9 | 83 | 8.75 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 8.50 | ..... | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 11.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.40 | ..... |
| Perennial rye grass | 97.9 | 83 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 9.00 | ..... | 9.00 | 10.00 | 12.50 | 11.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.20 | ..... |
| Bermuda grass | 91.5 | 78 | 28.00 | 31.00 | 34.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Meadow fescue | 97.8 | 91 | 19.00 | 18.50 | 24.00 | 21.00 | ..... | ..... | 17.00 | 21.00 | ..... | 18.00 | 19.50 | ..... | 23.90 | 37.25 |
| Bromus inermis | 87.7 | 92 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00 | ..... | 14.00 | 15.00 | ..... | 16.85 | 31.50 |
| Rape | 99.2 | 92 | 6.00 | 6.25 | 7.25 | 6.75 | 9.00 | 6.75 | 6.50 | 6.65 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 9.00 | ..... | 7.95 | 11.45 |
| Vetches: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hairy vetch | 98.7 | 89 | ..... | 10.50 | 13.00 | 11.50 | 11.00 | ..... | 11.00 | 12.50 | 10.00 | ..... | 16.00 | ..... | 14.35 | 28.60 |
| Common vetch | 98.7 | 92 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 6.00 | 4.50 | 7.00 | ..... | 6.25 | 9.50 | ..... | ..... | 8.50 | ..... | 7.75 | 10.75 |
| Peas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada field peas | 99.3 | 95 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | ..... | ..... | 4.75 | 5.25 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.55 | 6.00 |
| Cowpeas | 96.1 | 91 | ..... | 3.50 | 4.50 | ..... | ..... | 3.75 | 3.00 | ..... | 3.00 | 3.75 | ..... | ..... | 4.40 | 9.00 |
| Soy beans | 98.7 | 94 | ..... | 3.00 | 3.50 | ..... | ..... | 3.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.90 | ..... | ..... | 5.95 | 8.00 |
| Seed grains: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seed wheat | 98.8 | 94 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.15 | ..... | ..... | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.80 | ..... | 1.50 | ..... | 2.35 | 3.75 |
| Seed oats | 98.6 | 95 | ..... | ..... | .90 | .80 | ..... | .55 | .55 | .60 | .75 | ..... | .65 | ..... | .85 | 1.30 |
| Seed barley | 98.2 | 94 | ..... | .95 | 1.20 | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | .85 | .75 | 1.25 | ..... | .95 | ..... | 1.35 | 2.15 |
| Seed rye | 97.8 | 92 | ..... | 1.25 | ..... | 1.35 | ..... | ..... | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.20 | ..... | 1.10 | ..... | 2.10 | 2.10 |

### IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act:

| Kind of seed. | Jan. 1–15, 1922. | July 1, 1921–Jan. 15, 1922. |
|---|---|---|
| | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| Alfalfa | 110,300 | 3,177,900 |
| Canada bluegrass | 137,200 | 606,200 |
| Awnless brome-grass | ..... | 12,700 |
| Alsike clover | 462,100 | 3,914,300 |
| Crimson clover | 49,600 | 2,311,300 |
| Red clover | 181,000 | 2,799,900 |
| White clover | 101,100 | 1,266,900 |
| Alsike clover and timothy mixtures | ..... | 1,400 |
| Alsike, timothy, and red clover mixtures | 600 | 600 |
| Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures | ..... | 5,900 |
| Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass mixtures | ..... | 800 |
| Red and alsike clover mixtures | ..... | 2,100 |
| White and alsike clover mixtures | ..... | 34,300 |
| Grass mixtures | ..... | 40,100 |
| Broom-corn millet | ..... | 759,300 |
| Foxtail millet | 13,000 | 91,600 |
| Orchard grass | ..... | 2,677,900 |
| Rape | 105,200 | 2,942,900 |
| Redtop | ..... | 1,500 |
| English rye grass | 200,300 | 1,573,900 |
| Italian rye grass | 157,000 | 495,100 |
| Timothy | ..... | 95,100 |
| Hairy vetch | 55,000 | 1,071,300 |
| Spring vetch | 22,000 | 196,000 |

## COTTON SEED IN FAIR DEMAND.

(Concluded from front page.)

f. o. b. shipping point, for commercial strains of some of the well-known varieties of planting cotton seed compared with those prevailing in January 1921, 1920, and 1911.

| Variety. | Jan., 1911. | Jan., 1920. | Jan., 1921. | Jan., 1922. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per ton. | Per ton. | Per ton. | Per ton. |
| Wannamaker-Cleveland | $90 | $160 | $80 | $75 |
| King | 84 | 150 | 75 | 72 |
| Toole | 88 | 150 | 80 | 75 |
| Simpkins | 81 | 148 | 70 | 70 |
| Mebane Triumph | 94 | 180 | 85 | 80 |

Prices of other common varieties show the same relative change from year to year. The average prices paid by cottonseed-oil mills for farmers' stock in carload lots f. o. b. country points during the first part of January for these years were as follows: 1922, $33.50 per ton; 1921, $22.50; 1920, $69; and 1911, $26.

Improved strains and originators' stocks of special varieties are being quoted at prices practically the same as last year's final reductions, ranging in most cases $100–$120 per ton in carload lots and $125–$150 in l. c. l. lots, sacked f. o. b. shipping point.

The percentage of the total planting requirements of cotton seed that is sold commercially varies from year to year and is influenced largely by one or more of the following factors: (1) Extent of boll weevil and pink boll worm injury and expansion of the area infested; (2) excessive and continued rains during the harvest period adversely affecting the viability; (3) unfavorable weather conditions during the planting season, necessitating more or less replanting; (4) general prosperity of the cotton farmer; and (5) spasmodic changes in the acreage.

# Cotton

## CONTINUED SLUGGISH DEMAND CAUSES DECLINE IN PRICES

### Cotton Goods Fairly Steady—American Mills Consumed 511,800 Bales During December.

Business in the cotton market during the week ending Jan. 14 was only moderately active, with a tendency toward dullness, and prices declined. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 17.36c per lb. on Jan. 14, compared with 17.75c at the close of the previous week and 15.08c for the corresponding day in 1921.

January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 42 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 46 points. January future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.58d. per lb. on Jan. 13, compared with 10.89d. at the close of the previous week and 10.73d. for the corresponding day last year.

#### SPOT SALES INCREASE SLIGHTLY.

Spot sales are still light, but during the week ending Jan. 14 they were a little larger than for the previous week. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets reached 52,518 bales, compared with 44,843 bales the previous week and 82,245 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Jan 14 were 1,972,551 bales, compared with 1,604,998 bales for the corresponding period of the season 1920-21.

Commercial reports indicate that the cotton goods market continued steady, with only slight declines in prices for certain lines of goods.

The report of cotton ginned issued on Jan. 10, by the Bureau of the Census, showed that 7,884,272 bales of cotton of the 1921 crop were ginned prior to Jan. 1, compared with 11,551,648 bales and 10,008,920 bales for the corresponding period in 1920 and 1919, respectively.

The report of the Bureau of the Census of Jan. 14, indicated that 511,800 bales of cotton were consumed by American mills in December, compared with 526,610 bales in November and 295,292 bales in December, 1920. Total consumption for the five months ending Dec. 31, 1921, was 2,484,905 bales, compared with 1,970,856 bales for the corresponding period in 1920.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

| Month | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| [illegible] | 534,971 | 197,419 | 184,200 | 467,101 |
| [illegible]ber | 489,962 | 491,060 | 457,067 | 484,047 |
| [illegible] | 440,351 | 556,041 | 401,325 | 491,745 |
| [illegible]ber | [illegible] | 491,250 | 332,712 | 526,610 |
| [illegible]ber | [illegible] | 411,711 | 295,292 | 511,800 |
| TOTAL | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,970,856 | 2,484,905 |

Closing Future Prices for Jan. 14 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

| Month | New York | | | New Orleans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 |
| | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* | *Cents.* |
| January | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 15.32 | 16.80 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17.[illegible] | [illegible] | 15.51 | 16.92 |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17.[illegible] | [illegible] | 15.6[illegible] | 16.83 |
| July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 15.79 | 16.53 |

#### SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Jan. 14, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Jan. 14, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

| | Norfolk. | Augusta. | Savannah. | Montgomery. | Memphis. | Little Rock. | Dallas. | Houston. | Galveston. | New Orleans. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Standards: | *On.*[1] | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* | *On.* |
| Middling Fair | 200 | 275 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 175 | 213 |
| Strict Good Middling | 150 | 225 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 175 | 150 | 165 |
| Good Middling | 100 | 125 | 125 | 100 | 100 | 125 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 108 |
| Strict Middling | 50 | 75 | 75 | 50 | 50 | 75 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 58 |
| Middling | 17.25 | 17.13 | 17.50 | 16.81 | 18.00 | 17.75 | 17.15 | 17.60 | 17.70 | 16.75 | 17.36 |
| | *Off.*[1] | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* | *Off.* |
| Strict Low Middling | 75 | 63 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 89 |
| Low Middling | 200 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 225 | 200 | 225 | 175 | 205 |
| Strict Good Ordinary[2] | 300 | 275 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 100 | 325 | 300 | 350 | 250 | 320 |
| Good Ordinary[2] | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 425 | 400 | 475 | 450 | 425 |
| Yellow Tinged: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 50 | 13 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 46 |
| Strict Middling | 125 | 113 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 136 |
| Middling[2] | 200 | 213 | 250 | 250 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 236 |
| Strict Low Middling[2] | 350 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 400 | 350 | 325 | 348 |
| Low Middling[2] | 450 | 400 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 150 | 500 | 500 | 375 | 448 |
| Yellow Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 200 | 150 | 200 | 225 | 200 | 225 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 300 | 220 |
| Strict Middling[2] | 300 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 300 | 275 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 310 |
| Middling[2] | 450 | 425 | 400 | 450 | 350 | 425 | 400 | 400 | 450 | 400 | 415 |
| Blue Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling[2] | 250 | 200 | 250 | 275 | 200 | 275 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 325 | 268 |
| Strict Middling[2] | 350 | 300 | 350 | 375 | 300 | 375 | 350 | 400 | 400 | 375 | 358 |
| Middling[2] | 450 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 350 | 475 | 450 | 500 | 500 | 425 | 450 |
| Sales for week, bales | 2,618 | 761 | 1,053 | 103 | 9,450 | 1,619 | 7,438 | 13,936 | 1,732 | 10,808 | [3] 52,518 |

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

### Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| New Orleans: | |
| Good Ordinary, 1 to 1 1/16 ins | 13 |
| Strict Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins | 17 |
| Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins | 18 |
| Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins | 20 |
| Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins | 21 |
| Strict Good Ordinary, to Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins | 16½ |
| Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, 1 1/8 ins | 15 |
| Middling, 1 1/8 ins | 28 |
| Memphis: | |
| Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins | 21 |
| Low Middling, 1 1/8 ins | 18 |
| Middling, 1 1/8 ins | 27 |
| Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins | 30 |
| Middling, 1 1/8 ins | 32 |

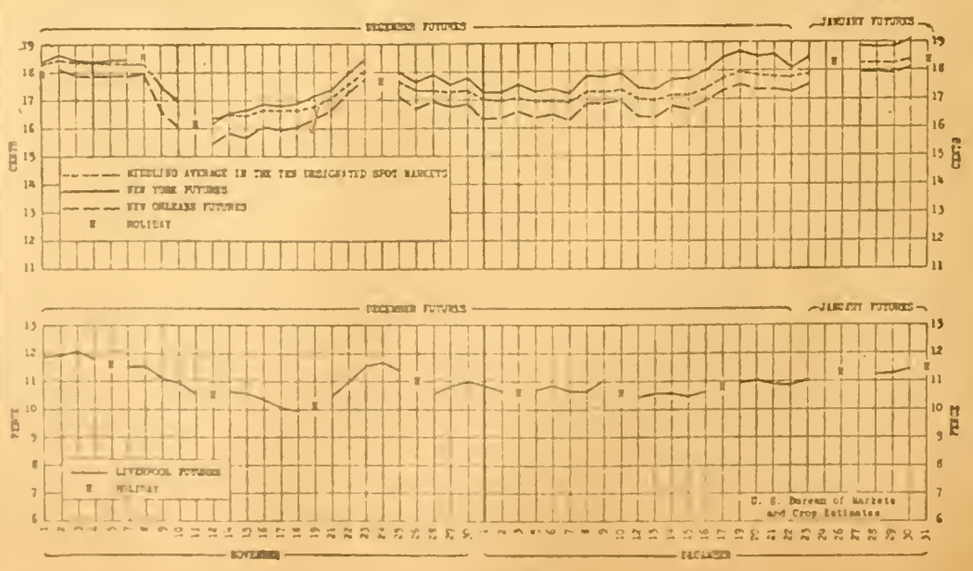
The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 16¾c per lb. at New Orleans, and 18c at Memphis on Jan. 14, 1922, and 15c per lb. at New Orleans, and 14½c at Memphis on Jan. 15, 1921.

| Length. | New Orleans. | | Memphis. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1922 | 1921 | 1922 | 1921 |
| | *Points.* | *Points.* | *Points.* | *Points.* |
| 1 1/16 ins | 225 | 50 | 200 | 50 |
| 1 1/8 ins | 600 | 350 | 500 | 350 |
| 1 3/16 ins | 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 650 |
| 1 1/4 ins | 1,400 | ..... | 1,200 | 850 |

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton are 50½c per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 37½c for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. These quotations exclude the import duty. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 32¾c per lb. on the same terms. A year ago the quotations for Egyptian Sakellardis cotton of the grade Fully Good were 45¾c per lb., and of the grade Good Fair 36¾c per lb. for prompt delivery on the terms mentioned.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade, 41½c per lb.; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 36½c. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms

#### COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.



was quoted at 36¾¢ per lb. for grade No. 2, and 35¾¢ for grade No. 3.

**Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 13.**

[Information from commercial sources.]

| | 1921-22 | 1920-21 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Port receipts | 3,609,953 | 3,683,836 |
| Port stocks | 1,267,258 | 1,433,747 |
| Interior receipts | 5,025,507 | 4,326,550 |
| Interior stocks | 1,595,588 | 1,743,905 |
| Into sight | 6,582,938 | 6,533,460 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 1,374,639 | 885,197 |
| Southern spinners' takings | 2,319,363 | 1,338,669 |
| World's visible supply of American cotton | 4,501,111 | 4,829,741 |

Exports for the week ending Jan. 13 amounted to 62,500 bales, compared with 165,238 bales the previous week and 95,156 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 13 were 3,080,453 bales, compared with 2,633,535 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

**Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Jan. 13.**

| To— | 1921-22 | 1920-21 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Great Britain | 800,330 | 998,094 |
| France | 392,872 | 359,705 |
| Germany | 690,779 | 529,118 |
| Italy | 210,615 | 229,025 |
| Japan and China | 600,578 | 93,178 |
| Spain | 174,073 | 168,757 |
| Belgium | 93,626 | 124,595 |
| Other countries | 117,580 | 131,063 |
| Total | 3,080,453 | 2,633,535 |

**Stocks on Hand in America Dec. 31, Excluding Linters.**

| | 1921 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| On hand July 31 | 6,534,360 | 3,563,162 |
| Estimated crop of 1921-22 and crop of 1920-21 | 8,340,000 | 13,270,970 |
| Imports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 | 155,697 | 104,150 |
| Total | 15,030,057 | 16,938,282 |
| Less consumption from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 | 2,484,905 | 1,970,856 |
| | 12,545,152 | 14,967,426 |
| Less exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 | 3,060,347 | 2,419,819 |
| Supply on Dec. 31 | 9,484,805 | 12,547,607 |

## COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending Jan. 7.

| City. | Car lots. | Wagon lots. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Per ton.* | *Per ton.* |
| Charlotte, N. C. | $36.00 | $30.00 |
| Raleigh, N. C. | 36.00 | 34.00 |
| Greenville, N. C. | 35.00 | ..... |
| New Bern, N. C. | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Wadesboro, N. C. | ..... | 33.00 |
| Fort Mill, S. C. | ..... | 35.00 |
| Gaffney, S. C. | 35.00 | ..... |
| Greenville, S. C. | ..... | 32.00 |
| Orangeburg, S. C. | 35.00 | 33.00 |
| Spartanburg, S. C. | ..... | 32.00 |
| York, S. C. | ..... | 35.00 |
| Rock Hill, S. C. | ..... | 35.00 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 35.00 | 33.00 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 34.00 | 31.00 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 33.00 | 31.00 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | 28.00 | 25.00 |
| Guthrie, Okla. | 28.00 | 26.00 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 34.00 | 31.00 |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 35.00 | 32.00 |
| Houston, Tex. | 34.00 | ..... |
| New Orleans, La. | 36.00 | ..... |
| Shreveport, La. | 32.00 | 27.00 |
| Meridian, Miss. | 35.00 | 33.00 |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 34.00 | 28.00 |
| Aberdeen, Miss. | 34.00 | 30.00 |
| Clarksdale, Miss. | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Coldwater, Miss. | 34.00 | 31.00 |
| Greenwood, Miss. | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Kosciusko, Miss. | 33.00-34.00 | 30.00-31.00 |
| Tupelo, Miss. | 34.00 | 30.00 |
| Greenville, Miss. | 35.00 | 33.00 |
| Forrest City, Ark. | 32.00 | 27.00 |
| Newport, Ark. | ..... | 25.00 |
| Warren, Ark. | 32.00 | 32.00 |
| Osceola, Ark. | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 33.00 | 30.00 |
| Fort Smith, Ark. | 30.00 | 28.00 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 37.50 | 34.50 |

## WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 58).

*Alfalfa.*—Receipts of alfalfa at Kansas City were 260 cars, which is small for that market at this time of the year. The light movement at this time is attributed in part to the disappointing returns to the shipper. Shipments made to Kansas City recently from the far Western States sold for but little more than freight and selling charges. Dealers report an increase in the demand from the Central and Eastern States and from the Southeast. Some of the orders being received are those which had been held up in anticipation of lower freight rates.

Stocks of good grades of alfalfa are reported to be light in Arizona, Nevada, and California. Receipts at the Pacific coast markets were only fair during the week and prices held steady for the better grades. The recent rains in southern California have increased the supply of green feeds and caused a lighter demand for hay at Los Angeles.

*Prairie.*—The arrival of 386 cars of prairie hay at Kansas City constituted the largest receipts for some time and were sufficient to lower the market 50-75¢ per ton. The lower grades were weaker than the better grades and much of the hay sold for less than $10 per ton, which is the lowest price at which shippers claim they can realize any profit.

Receipts of prairie at Minneapolis were light but were equal to the limited demand, which consisted principally of scattered orders for shipment into the consuming sections of northern Wisconsin and into Michigan.

*Straw.*—Straw prices were but slightly changed, except at Kansas City, where both wheat and oat straw were quoted $1.25 per ton lower than last week. Receipts and demand were both light. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Philadelphia $15, Baltimore $11, Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $12, Minneapolis $8.50, Kansas City $6; No. 1 oat straw—Boston $20, Philadelphia $15, Baltimore $11.50, Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $12, Minneapolis $8.50, Kansas City $6; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $26.50, New York and Philadelphia $25, Baltimore $22.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $13.50, Minneapolis $9.50; rice straw—New Orleans $11.

## New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending January 17:

**Utilization of Alfalfa.** By R. A. Oakley and H. L. Westover, Agronomist, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations. Pp. 44, figs. 30. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. December, 1921 (Farmers' Bulletin 1229.)

**Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Gardens.** By W. R. Beattie, Extension Horticulturist, and C. P. Close, Extension Pomologist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations. Pp. 23, figs. 11. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. December, 1921. (Farmers' Bulletin 1242.)

**Statistics of Cooperative Extension Work, 1921-22.** By Eugene Merritt, Assistant to the Director. Pp. 18. Contribution from the States Relations Service. January, 1922. (Department Circular 203.) Price, 5 cents.

**Service and Regulatory Announcements.** Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement 126. (N. J. 9751-9800.) Pp. 539-578. Jan. 11, 1922. Price, 10 cents.

A copy of any of the publications listed above, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the department's supply lasts. In order to aid the department in giving prompt attention, make your request definite by specifying the distinct class and number of publications desired. After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can still be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., but by purchase only. Send all remittances to the Superintendent of Documents direct, not to the Department of Agriculture.

## WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 58).

mostly for prompt shipment. Offerings were liberal and most mills were in position to make quick shipment.

*Alfalfa meal.*—The alfalfa meal demand was light. Small spot offerings tended to maintain prices. Mill stocks and production were light. No. 2 alfalfa meal was quoted at $24 delivered eastern markets for immediate or prompt shipment, and $1.50 per ton premium was asked for either January, February, or March shipment. The movement was light.

*Beet pulp.*—Beet pulp was in fairly good demand. Supplies in eastern markets were comparatively light and offerings scarce. Prevailing prices do not as yet warrant importation from abroad. In Pacific coast markets offerings were good on the basis of about $25 Los Angeles.

## Australasian Meat Exporters Facing Crisis.

Australian and New Zealand meat exporters are facing a serious crisis, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture. A triangular controversy is taking place in Australasia between the feeders, the packing-house proprietors, and shipping companies, but so far no clear-cut scheme has emerged for reducing the costs of production, of treatment, or of shipping meat. The fact that the bottom has dropped out of the British meat market has made it all the harder for Australasian producers, who together with the English dealers are realizing that a sea voyage of 15,000 miles constitutes a real barrier.

It is reported that negotiations are now under way with a view to lower freights on refrigerated goods. Shipping rates from Australia and New Zealand are said to be considerably higher per pound than from Argentina. On account of the expansion of certain Australian industries and the consequent slackening of imports from Great Britain, ships carry almost no outward freight from Great Britain. As a result, the rates charged for meat are increased by the cost of running the steamer one way empty.

## INTEREST IN PRODUCE GRADES.

(Concluded from front page).

field late in July established grades for a long list of fruits and vegetables and now has a force of 50 men at work inspecting carload shipments of perishables. Under the Colorado law inspection is compulsory. Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Montana, Oregon, and North Carolina have also been active.

**Canada buys more of our timothy seed** than any other country.

# Weather

## EFFECT OF WEATHER VARIABLE ON AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

### Florida Truck Suffers Some Frost Injury—Snow Cover Insufficient in Few Winter Wheat States.

During the week ending Jan. 17 cold weather in the central Rocky Mountain and Plateau region was unfavorable for stock, some frost injury occurred to tender truck in Florida, cold weather checked growth in most Gulf districts, and low day temperatures due to fog delayed growth in central California.

There is still insufficient moisture for winter grains and ranges in the western Great Plains region and a lack of sufficient snow cover in some upper winter wheat States. The low temperature was not unfavorable in some southeastern districts, however, as it checked a too rapid development of vegetation. There was abundant precipitation from eastern Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley northeastward.

WESTERN WHEAT LACKS MOISTURE.

*Winter grains.*—The weather was variable in the principal winter wheat belt but was not on the whole unfavorable for fall seeded grains except for a continuation of deficient moisture in the western portion of the belt and in the Southwest. The ground was mostly bare in the interior of the country and rather low temperatures prevailed in the Ohio Valley States, with severe freezes on the 12th and 13th which did some local damage to wheat, but the harm was not extensive. Wheat is making little growth in the lower Missouri Valley but continues in generally fair to good condition. It was mild and dry in the Great Plains section and moisture is needed in most localities particularly in Nebraska and the western portions of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, while there has not been enough moisture for germination in eastern New Mexico. The snowfall at the end of the week was beneficial in Montana and the ground was generally snow covered in eastern Washington and Oregon. Winter grains continued to make satisfactory growth in the South, except in western Texas and the weather was favorable in the Atlantic Coast States, with a heavy snow covering over the interior of the Northeast.

*Truck and miscellaneous crops.*—Rain was beneficial on the uplands of the Florida peninsula, but frost damaged beans, tomatoes, and other crops as far south as Dade County. Cold weather was unfavorable for truck in Texas, although no damage was reported from freezing weather either in that State or in the central Gulf districts. The growth of hardy truck was checked by the cold weather in Georgia. Potato planting was begun in Arizona.

*Pasture, ranges, and stock.*—Cold weather was unfavorable for stock in central Rocky Mountain and Plateau States and some shrinkage was reported, but no heavy losses. The range was snow covered from central Nevada, Utah and northwestern Colorado northwestward and much feeding was necessary. The absence of storms favored stock in more southern districts, but moisture is needed for ranges and water supply in southeastern New Mexico and western Texas.

Stock is wintering well in central and eastern districts. Advantage was taken of the cold spell to butcher hogs in many eastern and southern localities. The lack of snow cover unfavorably affected clover and meadows in some central Valley States.

*Fruit.*—The harvest of lemons and oranges made excellent progress in California under favorable weather conditions. Navels are sizing up nicely and the quality is excellent except for a few blemishes caused by high winds a few weeks ago. Frost in Florida did some harm to strawberries in that State, but citrus fruits were unharmed. No harm to deciduous fruit trees was reported from any section of the country.

*Farm work.*—The usual winter outdoor work was carried on under favorable weather conditions in the Northern States except where delayed by the severe storm the first of the week in the Northeast. Considerable plowing was accomplished in Florida and eastern Texas and Oklahoma, but it was too dry in the western portions of the last-named States, and the soil was too wet in the lower Mississippi Valley.

*Transportation.*—Traffic was delayed by drifting snow in New York State and in central and northern Wisconsin. Road conditions were favorable for sledding in New England but difficult for motor traffic. The main highways were generally open within 48 hours after the heavy snow storm in Pennsylvania, but they remained icy and slippery. Some roads were temporarily blocked by snow in the central Appalachian States. Dirt roads were soft and unsatisfactory in much of the South and in the Ohio Valley, but all roads are in satisfactory condition in the lower Missouri Valley States.

## Weather of the Week.

The most noteworthy feature of the weather during the week ending Jan. 17 was the severe storm in the Middle and North Atlantic States on the 11th and 12th. This disturbance was central over southwestern Arkansas on the morning of the 10th and moved rapidly to eastern Virginia by the 11th with increased intensity. Thence it moved northeastward to southern Maine.

It was accompanied by widespread rainfall in the Southern States, heavy rain turning into snow in the Middle Atlantic States, and heavy snowfall in the interior north Atlantic districts, with high winds and gales along the middle and north Atlantic coast. A sharp drop in temperature followed the storm in Central and Southern States, which carried freezing weather to the Gulf coast sections on the morning of the 12th. Precipitation was general in the Northwestern States at the close of the week.

*Temperature.*—The week was somewhat colder than normal in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River and was decidedly so in the central and northern trans-Rocky Mountain district, as shown by Chart I on page 64; at Walla Walla, Wash., the temperature averaged 15° per day below the normal. It was warmer than normal between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, except in the Southwest. In the northwestern Great Plains the temperature averaged from 9° to 15° per day above normal.

*Sunshine.*—More than the average amount of sunshine for a winter week was received in most sections of the country except in parts of the Lake region and in central California, where there was excessive cloudiness. The week was nearly cloudless from the southern portions of Colorado and Utah southward.

*Precipitation.*—Chart II on page 64 shows that rainfall during the week ranged from 1 to about 2 ins. in most districts from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward and in the middle and north Atlantic coast sections. Moderate precipitation occurred also in southeastern Texas and locally in the eastern Lake region. Otherwise little precipitation was received during the week. The amounts in the upper and middle Mississippi Valley and Great Plains area were scarcely sufficient for measurement in most sections, while in a large area in the Southwest no precipitation occurred.

### Severe Storm Brings Heavy Snow Covering to Atlantic Coast Regions.

The severe storm over the Atlantic Coast States brought a heavy covering of snow over the interior district from Maryland and West Virginia northeast to central New England, the depth at points in central Pennsylvania and New York ranging from 10 ins. to 2 ft. There were moderate increases during the week in most of the Great Lakes region and some increases thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere there was little addition to the snow cover reported a week ago, and in many western mountain sections there were slight decreases, probably due to settling rather than melting.

There has been little snow to date in the southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau areas, and only moderate amounts in the central portions of these districts. In the more northern mountains there appears to have been about the normal snowfall and this is reported as being well packed and in good condition to resist melting until late in the season.

### Work of Harvesting Ice Now Going Forward Actively.

Due to moderately cold weather, the amount of ice on the rivers and lakes of the Northern States increased slightly except in a few cases where there were actual decreases despite the favorable conditions for ice formation.

In the Missouri and its upper tributaries the increases during the week were mostly slight, but the river remains heavily covered from Omaha northward. The upper Mississippi and its tributaries had general increases and they, too, continue heavily covered from Keokuk northward. There were some decreases in the amounts of ice in the harbors of Lake Superior, but elsewhere in both the upper and lower Lakes there were moderate increases during the week. In New England there were no marked changes over the conditions reported a week ago, and the same may be said of the main streams of the Atlantic coast south of the Hudson, which still continue without a material cover at least in their lower courses.

Except for stormy conditions over the Northeastern States for a day or so during the early part of the week, the weather was fine for harvesting the ice crop and this work is now going forward in all districts where ice is usually gathered and where a sufficient thickness has been attained.

### State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending Jan. 17.)

*New England.*—Seasonable weather. Heavy snowfall first of week in interior and northern portions. Road conditions good for hauling on runners; difficult for motor traffic.

*New York.*—Heavy snow general over State on the 11th. Drifting snow delayed traffic and interrupted outdoor work. Good

snow cover remained at close of week. Ice harvest becoming general.

*New Jersey.*—Mostly continuous freezing. North portion covered by 4 ins. snow and ice; good sledding. All roads passable. Ice cutting progressing. Grass and grain excellent.

*Pennsylvania.*—Severe storm, with 6 to 20 ins. of snow first part of week, followed by fair and moderately cold. Stock suffered somewhat. Little outdoor work done.

*Maryland and Delaware.*—Cold week, except mild on the 15th. Severe storm on the 11th caused heavy rain on coastal plain and heavy snow elsewhere. Winter grains fair; snow covered in west. Roads frozen hard; snow covered in west.

*Virginia.*—Moderate to heavy rain or snow at beginning of week and snow again general at end of week. Temperature low middle of week, but grain crops well protected by snow cover in most north and west sections.

*North Carolina.*—Generally favorable for winter grain and truck; lower temperatures checked too rapid growth of rye and oats. Wheat doing well. Roads generally in good condition.

*South Carolina.*—Recent rains beneficial, and cold nights checked abnormal growth. Wheat, oats, rye, and hardy vegetables in good condition generally. Wheat stooling well in good soils. Much hog killing being done.

*Georgia.*—General rains at beginning of week, followed by three moderately cold days with freezing, except in extreme southern and southeastern portions. Winter cereals continue to do well. Growth of hardy truck checked. Some plowing accomplished. Rural roads muddy, but improving; passable.

*Florida.*—Moderate to locally heavy rains were beneficial on most uplands of peninsula. Temperature below normal; minimum 32° or slightly below on the 13th and continued low until the 15th. Frost damaged beans, tomatoes, and other truck locally southward to Dade County. Strawberries also suffered to some extent. Citrus unharmed. Oats doing well. Shipments of cabbage, celery, lettuce, and other truck continued. Plowing for corn and other crops advanced.

*Alabama.*—Light to moderate local rains on the 12th, 15th, and 16th. Temperature generally below normal first half, with freezing in north and central parts; remainder of week considerably above. Oats and wheat growing nicely. Sweet potatoes generally keeping well. Winter vegetables doing satisfactorily in south; uninjured by cold.

*Mississippi.*—Rains heavy in north and central portions; light in extreme south. Freezing temperature in north and central and heavy frost to coast Thursday; no material damage. Truck made fair progress. Dirt roads bad in northwest; fair in east-central; good in extreme south.

*Louisiana.*—Temperatures ranged from unseasonably high to near or below freezing, but averaged near normal. Heavy frost occurred southward into coast districts, but no material damage. Moderate rainfall. Ground too wet for plowing. Oats, fall planted and stubble cane, and winter truck doing well. Very little hauling on dirt roads on account of rain.

*Texas.*—Temperatures moderate in north, but low in south, with freeze nearly to coast middle of week. Damage by freeze small, but cold unfavorable for truck. Ample rains in much of eastern third, but little elsewhere. Moisture badly needed for winter grains and stock water in western and northwestern sections. Preparation of soil made good progress. Range conditions fair to poor and at places dead. Live stock in generally fair condition.

*Oklahoma.*—Temperature moderate; sunshine adequate; no precipitation. Wheat improved as a result of rain of preceding week, but condition continues generally poor in central and western portions, with urgent need of more rain in western portion. Much plowing done in central and east portions, but soil too dry in most of west.

*Arkansas.*—Temperatures rather high on the 14th and 15th; moderate remainder of week. Moderate to rather heavy rain in most portions first of week. Favorable for wheat, oats, and meadows. Considerable plowing. Unsurfaced roads fair.

*Tennessee.*—Temperatures decidedly below normal on the 12th to 14th, but moderate on other days of week. Wheat and oats not materially injured by cold. Precipitation light or moderate, with a little snow. But little farm work done during week.

*Kentucky.*—Severe freezes on the 12th and 13th. Some damage to wheat reported. Mild rest of week. One to 2 ins. of snow on the 13th; melted quickly. Winter grains in good condition. Stock doing well. Dirt roads soft from rain and freezes; hard roads good.

*West Virginia.*—Moderately cold; light to heavy snow. Ground practically bare in west. Heavy snow delayed traffic in central and north portions.

*Ohio.*—Weather generally favorable to winter grains, which continue in excellent condition. Farm work limited largely to pruning fruit trees, completing corn husking, killing hogs, and caring for stock. Dirt roads rather rough.

*Indiana.*—Only light precipitation; sunshine plentiful; temperature deficient and variable. Main highways generally good. Too cold for winter grains and meadows, which are generally without snow cover.

*Illinois.*—Precipitation of no importance. Ground bare, with some moderately cold weather, but wheat has suffered little harm. Plowing begun in Monroe County. Dirt roads fair to good, but rough in some areas.

*Michigan.*—Moderate temperature and light snows during week. Snow covering sufficient to protect winter grains. Ice harvest progressing satisfactorily.

*Wisconsin.*—Heavy snow cover, except in extreme south and southeast; badly drifted in central and northern counties delaying market hauling. Rail traffic uninterrupted. Live stock wintering well.

*Minnesota.*—Weather moderate with light snow. Winter grains in good condition, but in general lack sufficient protection. Stock fine. Hard road traffic uninterrupted, but dirt roads passable for sleighs only.

*Iowa.*—Deficient precipitation with southern and most of central portion bare; good sleighing in north. Temperature and sunshine above normal. Winter wheat apparently uninjured, but lack of snow cover affecting clover in localities. Ice harvest general. Roads in good condition.

*Missouri.*—Abundant sunshine; nearly normal temperature; precipitation light and confined to southeastern section. Wheat not making much growth, but color and condition fair to good generally. Soil moisture sufficient for present needs. Highways in fine shape.

*Kansas.*—Mild, dry weather continues. Unfavorable for wheat, but crop practically dormant; deterioration not rapid; approximately half shows above ground in central part and still less in western third. Some damage from soil blowing. Live stock wintering well. All roads in good condition.

*Nebraska.*—Warm, pleasant week. Favorable for stock and farm work. Some very light snow, but not sufficient to improve condition of soil. Wheat and rye need moisture badly. Good crop of ice being harvested.

*South Dakota.*—Moderately warm; occasional light snow. Snow covering slight over most of State. Stock mostly being fed, but some on pasture; condition generally good.

*North Dakota.*—Sunshine and precipitation generally deficient; temperature above normal. Favorable for outdoor work and for live stock. Snow covering for winter grains deficient.

*Montana.*—Temperatures above normal. Little snow until the 17th, when cold wave struck. General snow on 17th relieving dangerous insufficiency of snow cover on grain fields over considerable sections. Stock doing well and generally in good or very good shape.

*Wyoming.*—Windy, chilling weather. Unfavorable for live stock; some shrinking, but still strong. Ranges open in south and much of Big Horn basin, but closed central and northeast. Deep snow in extreme west bad on range stock. Grains reported doing well.

*Colorado.*—Practically no snow cover in winter grain district except in northwest. Stand of wheat in lower Arkansas Valley uneven; not up in places. Live stock fine. Range open except in northwestern counties and higher winter range on western slope.

*New Mexico.*—Clear, cold, and dry. Rather too cold at night in northern districts, but warm, pleasant days. Stock and range holding up well. Water scarce in southeast; ranges and some stock poor and feeding required. Elsewhere stock and range good. Not enough moisture in northeast and east to sprout fall grains.

*Arizona.*—Absence of storms favorable for stock. Practically no snows on major ranges. Water supply adequate except in northeast. Condition of stock and range fair to good. Weather favorable for farm work; planting potatoes begun.

*Utah.*—Cold week; no new snow. Stock feeding increased. Sheep, cattle, and ranges only fairly good except very good in southern portion. Ice harvest begun; good crop.

*Nevada.*—No precipitation; week cold, but changed to warmer Monday. Stock suffered from cold weather and icy snow cover on range, but no heavy losses reported.

*Idaho.*—Fine winter weather. Temperature considerably below normal; no precipitation during week except last day, when snow over north and southwest. Ground generally snow covered. Stock in good condition.

*Washington.*—Following chinook conditions on the 9th and 10th, which caused melting snow, weather became colder and continued until close of week, with snow covering averaging 3–4 ins. Alternate melting and freezing resulted in ice under top snow. Stock looking well.

*Oregon.*—Moderate temperature most of week becoming colder at close. First part fair; latter part cloudy with light precipitation. Wheat generally snow covered except in southwestern counties. Stock feeding continues; feed abundant.

*California.*—Much fog prevailed in San Joaquin and lower Sacramento Valley, which checked growth by greatly lowering day temperatures. Considerable soil still too wet to plow in same section. All early sown barley, wheat, and oats look thrifty. Pastures making slow growth. Picking lemons and navel oranges in full swing. Navels sizing up nicely, which partly offsets previous extensive dropping.

CHART I.—DEPARTURE OF THE MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. JAN. 17, 1922.

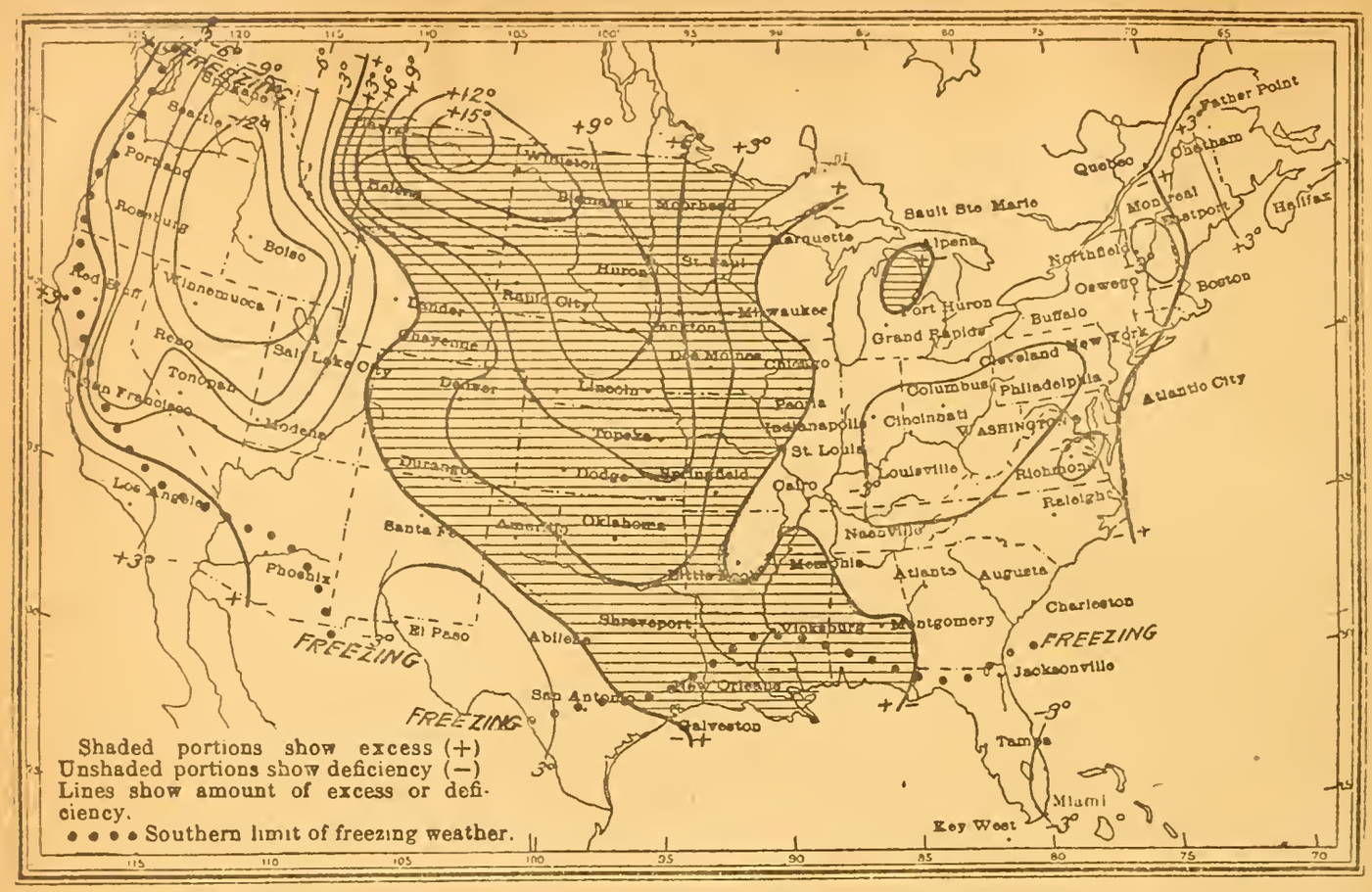



CHART II.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A. M. JAN. 17, 1922.

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